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International Herald Tribune

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Eric Gaillard/Reuters

LeMond Wins World Cycling Title

Greg LeMond of the United States surging across the finish line in Chambéry, France, as he wins the professional world's championship over roads slick from intermittent rains, adding the title to his July victory in the Tour de France. Dmitri Konichev of the Soviet Union finished second, Sean Kelly of Ireland was third, Steven Rooks of the Netherlands fourth and Thierry Claveyrolat of France was fifth. Laurent Fignon of France, second by eight seconds in the Tour de France, was sixth. Page 13.

Triumph for Publisher: 'Gulag' in Print

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Fifteen years after Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn was banished from the Soviet Union and its press, the magazine Novy Mir, long the sober center of the Soviet literary world, has published the first chapters of his prison-camp epic, "The Gulag Archipelago."

It is the literary event of the season, marking the country's rediscovery of its most prominent exile. Parts of lesser Solzhenitsyn works have been printed by minor publications in recent years, but the author had insisted that "Gulag," his scathing description of Stalinism and its prison camps, be published before his other works.

Nikita S. Khrushchev approved the publication of some of his works in the early 1960s, but since the mid-1960s, Mr. Solzhenitsyn's writings have been banned. The publication of "Gulag" this week was approved by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The publication is a personal triumph for Sergei P. Zalygin, the 75-year-old chief editor of Novy Mir, who battled top Communist Party officials for more than a year to print a work that explicitly lays the blame for Soviet evil at the feet of Lenin and his ideology.

And it reaffirms Novy Mir's place as the sanctuary of liberal Russian thought, at a time when thinking Russia is desperately trying to decide where its heart lies.

Through Stalin's terror and Mr. Khrushchev's thaw, Leonid I. Brezhnev's stagnation and the *glasnost*-dizziness of Mr. Gorbachev, Novy Mir, a thick monthly with a powder-blue cover, has been the country's best literary journal.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who had a tempestuous author's affair with the magazine, once wrote that Novy Mir was "the only judge in Soviet literature whose artistic and moral verdict on a work commanded assent, and indelibly marked its author."

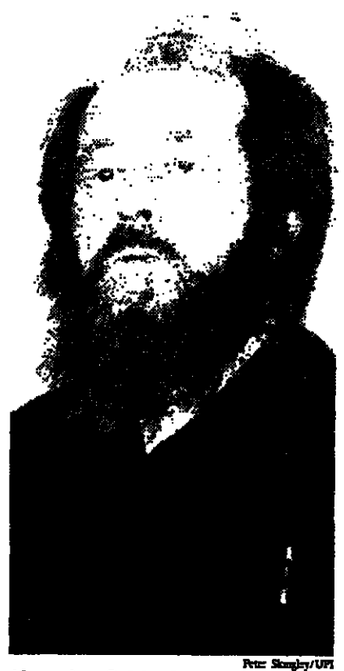
Mr. Solzhenitsyn has refused to consider suggestions that he return to the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Writers' Union has restored his membership, and many here hope that the publication of his works will lead to a visit.

When Moscow intellectuals first passed illicit copies of "Gulag" hand to hand in the 1970s, devouring it hastily at night, they were dumbstruck by the meticulous piling of horror upon horror.

Now, in the era of glasnost, or openness, the cruelties of the camps are intimately familiar to Soviet readers through memoirs, some of them in Novy Mir, and through journalistic investigations and dramatizations on the stage and in films. Like Mr. Solzhenitsyn, modern authors have begun to implicate Lenin in the system of repression.

What remains exhilarating about the book these documentary, gloomy things," she said. "Now we all feel like lifting our eyes from destructive things to, well, not to comforting ones, but at least to healthier ones. What is so unexpected reading 'Gulag' today is that it is such a spiritually uplifting work."

Excerpts from the epic will continue in three coming issues of Novy Mir, and next year the magazine has scheduled two more Solzhenitsyn works, "The First Circle" and "Cancer Ward."



Peter Stengley/UPI

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, whose "The Gulag Archipelago" was printed in Moscow 16 years after appearing in the West.

Soviet liberals regard 'Gulag' as among the great

today, said Margarita V. Timofeyeva, Novy Mir's prose editor, is Mr. Solzhenitsyn's present example of calumnies and courage.

"For the past year, we've been publishing

Rival magazines and several publishing houses have also promised a flood of Solzhenitsyn later this year and next, including stories, letters and his massive cycle of novels exploring the roots of the Russian Revolution from a decidedly anti-Soviet perspective.

The outpouring promises to set off a battle for custody of the exile's complex spirit.

Liberals comfortable with Western democratic values regard Mr. Solzhenitsyn's earlier works, like "Gulag," as among the great testaments of human freedom.

But they are uneasy that during his reclusive exile in Vermont, Mr. Solzhenitsyn has become bitter and intolerant, scornful of the materialism and soullessness he sees as the products of Western democracy. Wittingly or not, he has attracted a circle of disciples who blame the West, and especially Jews, for exterminating Russian culture.

More conservative Russian nationalists consider Mr. Solzhenitsyn a martyr to the worldly ideology of Marx and Lenin, and an icon of ancient Russian values of faith and discipline that they now see threatened by the Westernizing influence of Mr. Gorbachev.

"It would be in the spirit of glasnost to discuss Solzhenitsyn," said the novelist Andrei Bitov. "But the very second we begin, we become hostile camps — liberals and chauvinists, Russophiles and Russophobes."

All the same, he said, ending the Solzhenitsyn ban is a prerequisite for a civilized discussion of which path Russia should take.

In that debate, Novy Mir occupies a key centrist position, attempting to reconcile the Westernizers and the Russian patriots on a common ground of tolerance and democratic ideals.

The magazine has lately focused attention on the more Western-inclined 19th-century Russian thinkers like Nikolai Nekrasov and Alexander Herzen, and the Christian philosophers Vladimir Solovyov and Nikolai Berdyayev, seeking a humane alternative to zealous Leninism and the darker Russian nationalism.

"I am often accused of being neither a right-winger or a left-winger, of being no one knows what," said Mr. Zalygin, who alone among editors of major Soviet publications is not a member of the Communist Party. "I want to take no part in squabbles."

Under Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Brezhnev, Novy Mir found room for writers of unconventional style and views, so much so that a popular weekly once denounced it as "that paltry little journal which spreads its nihilistic poison among our intelligentsia."

Often the magazine compromised, or flattered party leaders by publishing their works of dubious merit, like Mr. Brezhnev's self-glorifying "Small Earth." But most of the great voices of contemporary literature were published first in the pages of Novy Mir.

Balts Vow Fight for Freedom

Activists Decry Party Attack as 'Political Terror'

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Leaders of nationalist movements in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania said Sunday that a scathing denunciation by the Soviet Communist Party at the weekend would not deter them from pursuing their goal of independent statehood and would not provoke them to mass demonstrations.

[Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of Moldavians ignored Kremlin charges of extremism Sunday and packed the central square of their capital, Kishinev, demanding official status for their language, Reuters reported from Moscow. There were no clashes or arrests, an official of the Moldavian Popular Front said.]

Independence movements in the Baltic republics are predicting a showdown with Moscow. Page 6.

A day after the Communist Party Central Committee accused the Baltic movements of separatism and of driving the Soviet Union to the brink of "civil conflict," representatives of the independence groups accused Soviet officials of employing methods of "political terror" to suppress their programs, which have broad popular support.

"This statement was an attempt to frighten us with political terror and to ignite hostilities against us," said Vytautas Landsbergis, leader of the Lithuanian mass movement Sajudis and a legislator in the new Soviet congress in Moscow.

"But we long ago decided that this is something we must do, to fight for our independence. We're not extremist and we are not violent, but we are determined."

The Soviet authorities stepped up pressure on the Baltic movements on Sunday by broadcasting television interviews from around the country in reaction to Saturday's Central Committee statement. The vast majority of people questioned in various cities condemned the nationalists.

Grass roots political organizations that were founded in the Baltics about a year ago have become increasingly bold in their quest for greater freedom from Moscow. The movements seemed to reach a critical turning point on Wednesday, when the Baltics marked the 50th anniversary of the Stalin-Hitler pact that set the stage for their annexation by the Soviet Union.

That day, as hundreds of thousands of people gathered and formed a human chain across the three Baltic republics, leaders of the popular movements abandoned the pretext that they were striving

See SOVIET, Page 5

Kiosk

Israelis Bomb Shiite Camp

JERUSALEM (WP) — Israeli warplanes bombed a headquarters of the Hezbollah movement in southern Lebanon on Sunday, continuing an exchange of strikes with Shiite Moslem militants in spite of lingering hopes of arranging an exchange for Western and Israeli hostages.

Hezbollah said that the base "sustained extensive damage," adding that "there were material and human losses." Police said the body of at least one guerrilla and five wounded were taken to a hospital.

MONDAY Q&A

Reuters

A. Robert Abboud talks about changes in Beijing's financial climate since the June crackdown. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Third World countries are expected to fall behind in interest payments by another $5 billion this year. Page 7.

Crossword Page 5.

Walesa Says Mazowiecki Must Prove Himself Within a Year

Reuters

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, said on Sunday that Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki must prove himself in six months to a year, or all that the country has achieved could collapse.

Mr. Walesa indicated that he wanted to call a national strike moratorium to help Mr. Mazowiecki, one of his trusted aides and the first non-Communist prime minister in Eastern Europe for more than 40 years.

"The government can retain public trust for no more than six months to a year," Mr. Walesa told the West German labor and social affairs minister, Norbert Blüm, in Gdansk.

"After that time the public has got to see the first signs of improvement; otherwise things will start to fall apart in about 15 years," reporters heard him tell Mr. Blüm.

He did not elaborate.

Cardinal Jozef Glemp of Poland has urged Jews around the world to stop being anti-Polish. Page 5.

The two men later addressed a 2,000-strong crowd outside St. Brygida's Church, one of the free trade union's strongholds in the city.

"We now have the conditions, including a prime minister, for things to get better. They must get better. But we cannot afford economic losses at this time," Mr. Walesa told the crowd.

Mr. Mazowiecki, elected by parliament on Thursday, was boosted at the weekend by support from workers in two key industrial cities and by a senior Communist Party official who advised party bureaucrats to work with the new government.

Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, head of the Soviet KGB security service, also gave Moscow's seal of approval to the Solidarity-led government after separate talks on Saturday with Mr. Mazowiecki and President Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Soviet support is vital to the new prime minister, but he faces the daunting task of trying to tackle a foreign debt of $39 billion, inflation approaching 200 percent and smoldering industrial unrest.

Mr. Walesa told a delegation of Norwegian businessmen and union officials on Sunday that he intended to appeal to the nation for a halt to all strikes, witnesses said.

Solidarity sources said union leaders were expected to meet soon to discuss how long the strike moratorium should last. Industrial unrest has swept Poland since huge food price rises were imposed by Communist authorities Aug. 1.

Strikes have begun to subside since Mr. Mazowiecki took office but Solidarity fears that labor unrest could hinder his efforts for change.

The threat of a major strike receded Saturday when railwaymen in Lodz, the second biggest city, heeded an appeal by Mr. Walesa to end a one-day stoppage.

On the same day foundry workers in the southern city of Katowice called for a six-month strike moratorium to help the new prime minister "save Poland."

Mr. Blüm indicated on Sunday that he was in Poland to sound out the prospects for a visit by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and to find out what demands on Bonn the Solidarity-led government was likely to make. He gave no further details.

Solidarity has said it fears that some Communist Party bureaucrats will try to sabotage Mr. Mazowiecki's changes.

But Leszek Miller, a member of the party politburo, told government officials on Sunday that ideology should not prevent party members from working for the new government.

Bogotá's Justice Chief to Quit

New Minister's Departure Is Linked to Death Threats

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOGOTA — Colombia's new justice minister, who is in the forefront of her country's war on drug lords, has resigned after learning there was a plot to assassinate her, the country's biggest news agency reported Sunday.

The agency, Colprensa, quoted sources as saying Justice Minister Monica de Greiff, in office for little more than a month, decided to resign Thursday when security forces uncovered the plot. A government official said Mrs. de Greiff, 32, had apparently received death threats and had planned to resign.

The official said Mrs. de Greiff would submit her resignation after she returned from a trip to Washington in 12 days.

The report came as bombs exploded Sunday at seven branches of a bank in the cocaine trafficking center of Medellín. "The Extraditables," the death squads linked by authorities to the cocaine cartels, took responsibility in telephone calls to the bank, the Banco Cafetero, a police spokesman said.

The U.S. military expands its role in the drug war. Page 3.

Also, news reports said an appeals court had revoked an arrest order accusing a top drug lord of ordering two assassinations. And a Colombian couple have been arrested in a New York suburb and charged with an operation believed to have smuggled hundreds of millions of dollars to the Medellín drug cartel.

One of Mrs. de Greiff's predecessors as justice minister, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, was assassinated by the cocaine cartels in 1984. She is Colombia's eighth justice minister in three years.

Mrs. de Greiff went to Washington on Friday to present a concrete plan for using $2 million in U.S. aid to protect the more than 4,000 Colombian judges, who have been targeted for death by the cocaine cartels.

In Washington, Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, in a television interview, warned Colombia's drug lords that they were "marked men around the world" and suggested that the United States might impose penalties, such as withholding foreign aid, on nations that harbor them.

Washington gave Colombia a list of 12 drug lords whose extradition

See COLOMBIA, Page 5

U.K. Drinks to the Long, Hot Summer

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — For Michael Fish, the British Broadcasting Corporation's veteran weatherman who has a weather-obsessed nation waiting on his every word, it has been a disappointing summer.

"I hate hot, sunny weather," the 45-year-old meteorologist-and-television star confessed. "I prefer it cold, rainy and miserable."

Such sentiments are akin to heresy here. In Britain, a nation known for its rainwear, people speak of sun-filled summers the way the French boast of good wine years. And this summer is shaping up as a record-breaker, rivaling if not surpassing "the summer of 1976," a phrase Britons utter with reverence.

The United Kingdom is enjoying one its sunniest summers this century. This year is already running ahead of 1976 for the late-spring and early-summer months. A survey taken by the Meteorological Office found that the total sunshine in May, June and July amounted to 839.5 hours, compared with 810 in 1976 and more than in any other year this century.

The figures for August are not yet in, but it has been a month of mainly cloudless skies. There have been exceptions, of course.

It rained on Saturday in London, and Sunday was cool and overcast, but the sun is expected to return on Monday. And so far, the month is producing about 35 percent more sunshine than the typical British August, according to a spokesman at the London Weather Center, an arm of the Meteorological Office.

"It's been more like Los Angeles than London," he said.

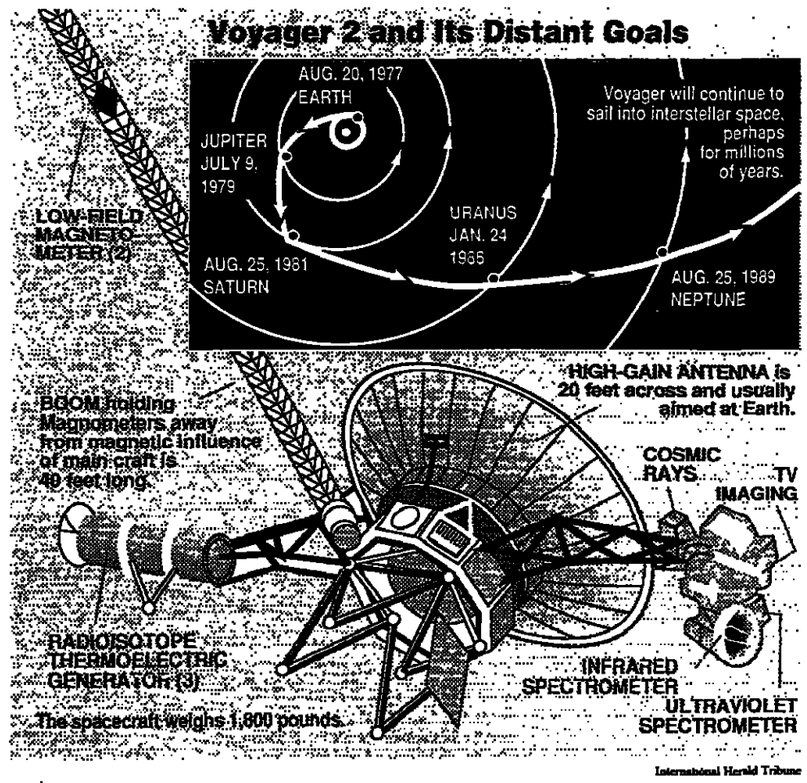
The effects of all this sunshine — caused by high-pressure air masses that have lingered a bit longer and farther north than usual — are many and varied.

There is, for example, the all but previously unheard-of phenomenon of the home-grown suntan, with Britons acquiring their bronzed glow in the backyard or working outdoors instead of the traditional venues such as the Costa de Sol. Sales of bottled water, soft drinks and ice cream are way up.

Air conditioners are rare in Britain, but sales of home units, or "window rattlers," as they are known here, are buoyant this year. Swimming pool installers are working as never before. Decorative banana trees in Penzance, Cornwall, which just barely survive most summers, are sprouting real bananas.

Still, Mr. Fish is not alone in his disdain for the hot, sunny weather. There are sufferers. The unaccustomed heat has prompted some court judges allow barristers to remove their wigs. Tempers have also risen with the temperature. Relate, a marriage guidance counseling service, said that calls for help have

See SUNNY, Page 5



International Herald Tribune

Exit Voyager 2, Triumphant

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — Voyager 2's close-up photos of Neptune's moon Triton reveal what appear to be active ice volcanoes that spew nitrogen ice particles and gas more than 20 miles (32 kilometers) high, a scientist said Sunday.

"I believe they are active," or erupted at least within the past 100 years, said Larry Soderblom, a member of the spacecraft's photographic imaging team at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. "There's 10 or 20 or 30 — lots."

If Mr. Soderblom is right, Triton would be only the third object in the solar system known to have active volcanism, the others being Earth and Jupiter's moon Io.

Voyager 2 is leaving the sun's family of planets and is speeding toward oblivion. It is pulling away from Neptune at 37,900 miles an hour on a path that could put it into other planetary systems in billions of years.

Revealed from the close encounter with Neptune, in possibly last batch of Voyager 2 photographs that scientists will receive:

- A beautiful circular sheet of dust extending throughout the planet's plane of rings.
- Neptune's south pole and equator, while incredibly cold, are

See VOYAGER, Page 6

Rafsanjani Defends Shake-Up

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran, speaking Sunday at the outset of debate on his proposed 22-member cabinet, defended his decision to exclude the country's hard-line interior minister from his administration.

He also pledged to bring "new blood" into government to promote a postwar reconstruction effort.

It was also announced in Tehran that one of the principal organizers of the Nov. 4, 1979, takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Mohammed Khoiniha, has been dropped from the post of prosecutor general by the new chief of judiciary, Ayatollah Mohammed Yazdi.

Mr. Khoiniha, a young hard-line cleric in the same vein as the outgoing interior minister, Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, was a symbol of uncompromising revolutionary zeal at the top of the Tehran regime and has been a close associate of Ahmad Khomeini, son of the spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who died June 3.

He was replaced by the outgoing intelligence minister, Mohammed Reyshahri.

[In Washington, U.S. officials said that Mr. Mohtashemi may have set in motion the bombing of a Pan Am jetliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, last December, The New York Times reported.]

Iran's 270-member parliament, the Majlis, is scheduled to vote Tuesday by secret ballot on each of Mr. Rafsanjani's cabinet nominees.

Among the others dropped from the previous cabinet were former Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi, Mr. Reyshahri and Economy

See IRAN, Page 5

A Banker Sees Tighter Regulation in Post-Crackdown China

A. Robert Abboud has been active in China for two decades and is now chairman and chief executive officer of First City Bancorporation of Texas and ACB International, the first joint venture between the Bank of China and U.S. investors. Mr. Abboud met recently with Prime Minister Li Peng and signed a letter of intent to manufacture pharmaceuticals in China. He spoke in Tokyo with Patrick L. Smith of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What is your impression of the current economic and financial situation in China? How seriously has the post-crackdown reaction overseas hurt?

A. There's no question that the June 4 incidents were tragic in every respect. There's no question about the impact since that time. But the conditions in the economy that need to be addressed now were present for some period of time. This has exposed them. It is a serious situation.

Q. Can you be more specific? What conditions?

A. In the program for decentralization, commitments were made across a broad front. There is a feeling that some of those were done without being reported back and maintained in a centralized diary so that the true condition, the total exposure, was known. That inventorying job is going on now.

There are conditions also of shortages, particularly of energy and transportation. The example was given to me of workers who normally work six days a week who can only work three because in certain instances they can't get to work and in other instances factories have to be closed because they can't get necessary raw materials.

MONDAY Q&A

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Q. How concerned are Chinese leaders about the foreign reaction?

A. Obviously everybody is concerned. The most difficult dilemma for them is their anxiety to come to grips with necessities in terms of housing, clothing, medicine, schooling, and what they perceive to be economic factors that need to be brought back under control and where some discipline, some procedure, need to be applied.

Q. Can you be more specific about the foreign impact?

A. It's no secret that tourism has dropped off. Certain investments that were contemplated have been delayed; the international agencies have called a moratorium. I don't think any developing country can not be effected when these kinds of things occur, particularly in an economy that is geared to 1.1 billion people.

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Q. In this context, are they actively reaching out to foreign business figures such as yourself?

A. I would not say there's an overt "reaching out" because that would be considered somehow undignified, a blow to their pride. There is a receptivity to old friends coming forward and attempting to initiate contact, and once that is done there is a high degree of receptivity to engage in dialogue.

Q. Given the economic problems, do you think the present leadership can manage them? How much will the management of these problems change now that the lineup is changing?

A. I don't think any outsider can realistically judge whether a government is going to be able to capture the allegiance of the people it governs. That happens internally. You talk about the change in lineup. Many of the people with whom I have been dealing for years are still the people with whom I had contact. These are ministers and bankers that are old friends, in positions of authority for a long time.

Before June 4 there was a feeling that market forces should govern. The real issue posed now is that this system is not accepted by the majority in the governing group and that there needs to be a mixed system in which controls regulate the amount of debt, the amount of expansion, and priorities assigned to the direction of investment.

That's significant. That means that in doing business with China in the future it will be necessary for all of the paperwork to be done, all of the approvals to be obtained and that the exchange control authority pass upon the investments going forward. It's my experience that when you change a culture like that, it happens only over a period of time, and there is some pain in moving from one way of conducting business to a different way.

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Q. You're involved in a joint venture that has just launched a project in China. Where do you stand [on the questions of lending and investment]?

A. The joint venture proposed is for the production of medicine that addresses a pernicious health problem. The World Health Organization has indicated that over 100 million people are either infected or carriers of hepatitis. When I informed the premier of this investment, I was surprised at the depth of his knowledge on hepatitis. That is confirmation to me that there's a real issue here.

Q. You seem to suggest that this project should be viewed differently than others.

A. Yes. This project needs to go forward quickly irrespective of these overriding discussions because basically it is to address a human health problem. Other investments are going to have to be done in the context of the new rules to be promulgated in China and in the context of what our political leaders establish as an environment.

•

Q. You are surely familiar with Hong Kong from your years as a banker. How do you think Hong Kong will be affected [by events in China] in the long term? Can it remain a financial center?

A. It's difficult to make predictions with certainty. But No. 1, everything that I've heard indicates that the program for Hong Kong is without change. Second, I notice that no less an entity than Citicorp just committed a major financing investment for a large real estate project in Hong Kong. Obviously, an institution of that size and breadth, and with that depth of information available to it, would not have done that had it not felt the future of Hong Kong as a commercial and financial center is reasonably assured. Speaking personally, I happen to share that view.

Action on Protesters Dented Hong Kong Tourist Revenues

By Daniela Deane
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Almost three months after Beijing's crackdown on pro-democracy protesters in Tiananmen Square, the first studies of its impact on Hong Kong show that the tourist industry, the colony's third-largest money earner, was the single hardest-hit sector of the colony's economy.

Overall June occupancy rates for Hong Kong hotels, considered among the best in the world, dropped 15 percent from last year, according to the Hong Kong Tourist Association.

Industry insiders say the figures were much bleaker at the hotels catering to large tour groups.

Tourism to China almost stopped after the crackdown. More than a quarter of the 5.6 million visits to Hong Kong last year involved a trip to China.

"Of course we're talking about millions of dollars in lost revenue," said Uwe Boeger, vice chairman of the Hong Kong Hotel Association.

The slump came on the heels of several boom years where bookings in some of the British territory's finer hotels needed to be made months in advance.

The boom times led to the construction of several luxury hotels in the colony with some 2,000 more hotel rooms coming onto the market during the first six months of this year. Investors were lining up to get into the Hong Kong only a month before the crackdown.

The Hong Kong Hilton maintained one of the highest occupancy rates of all the group's hotels worldwide before the crackdown, public relations officials at the hotel said. July occupancy rates at the Hilton were 66.5 percent from just under 80 percent last year.

To counter the slump, more than half the hotels in the 62-member hotel association agreed to slash their room rates by offering six nights for the price of four until mid-September.

Industry insiders say the offer, aimed at regional travelers, has done little, if anything, to alleviate the slump.

"By panicking and offering six nights for the price of four, we are telling the world that we have a problem in Hong Kong," said Eric Waldburger, general manager of the colony's exclusive Peninsula hotel, which did not take part in the offer. "We should not cheapen ourselves and our product."

Most of the cancellations came from American, Japanese, Taiwanese and European tour groups, who were stopping in Hong Kong on their way to and from China.

"These groups are suddenly no more," said Bill Lo, a Hong Kong travel agent. "They watched television. They saw what happened in China."

"Hong Kong is a shopping destination, hooked onto other destinations," said Saul Lockhart of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council. "Always has been, no matter how hard the tourist people have been trying to make it a sole destination."

The slowdown in tourism has affected Hong Kong's retailers as well. Of the 33 billion Hong Kong dollars ($4.2 billion) in tourism receipts last year, 54 percent was spent in the colony's hundreds of shops.

What has been Hong Kong — and China's — loss, however, has been a gain for other Asian nations.

Thailand and the Philippines have been the biggest winners of the summer, tour operators say, with Indonesia, Malaysia and Macao also enjoying healthy tourism receipts.

"China has had a very good effect on Thailand," said P. Narong, Hong Kong director of Thailand's tourism authority. "We've been fully booked all summer. It's been great."

"It's monsoon season in Thailand now," said Mr. Lo. "But people don't care. Everyone wants to go on holiday in the summertime."

Travel agents say the Philippines have enjoyed a boost in popularity despite the fact the archipelago lacks adequate tourist facilities, especially outside Manila.

"We just don't have enough hotel rooms to go around," said Candy Lehmann, a Manila travel agent. "All the five-star hotels are fully booked."

Rocard Confirms Cuts In Pacific Nuclear Tests

Reuters

MURUROA ATOLL — Prime Minister Michel Rocard said Sunday that France would carry out fewer nuclear tests next year on Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific but officials said the full program of eight blasts would be completed this year.

In a speech during a three-hour stop on the isolated test site, Mr. Rocard said that, as promised in June, the number of underground tests would be cut to six from eight in 1990.

Mr. Rocard spoke to the 27,000-strong community based on the barren and isolated test-site during the final stages of a 12-day tour of the South Pacific. His trip also took him to Australia, which is critical of French nuclear tests.

Mururoa stands on a giant reef about 1,200 kilometers (750 miles) from the French Polynesian island of Tahiti.

Studies by Jacques Cousteau, the French marine environmentalist, last year showed deep cracks in the submerged rock structure, possibly related to the tests.

Mr. Rocard denied any environmental damage, saying that "foreign scientists recognized for their competence have never obtained evidence of deterioration of the environment due to the activity of the center."

He said the testing cutback should not be seen as anything other than "the seeking of a level of testing strictly adapted" to France's defense needs and budgetary priorities.

France is the world's third nuclear arms power after the United States and the Soviet Union, with a completely independent deterrent arsenal based on land, sea and air.

Paris has said the superpowers would have to agree on heavy reductions in their atomic arsenals before it would consider joining nuclear disarmament negotiations.

An official at Mururoa said this year's first four tests, which are regularly monitored and reported by seismologists in Australia and New Zealand, had been held between April and June.

A second series of four was scheduled to take place between October and December.

T.C. Yeh/Agence France-Presse

UNREAL ESTATE — Protesters who call themselves "snails without shells" staging a sleepout Saturday in Taipei because soaring real estate prices prevent them from buying their homes.

Sihanouk Resigns Party Post

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — On the eve of the final round of talks aimed at bringing peace to Cambodia, Prince Norodom Sihanouk resigned as president of one of the main political parties seeking to oust Cambodia's Vietnam-backed government, his aides said Sunday.

In resigning from his party post, the prince said, however, that he would remain president of the three-party coalition that is fighting to oust the Vietnamese-backed prime minister, Hun Sen.

Several Western diplomats speculated that Prince Sihanouk resigned the presidency of his party — the National United Front for an Independent Neutral Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia — as a spectacular gesture to try to give some impetus to the talks.

In the past, the prince has often resigned from positions as a bargaining ploy. Some members of his party say they are begging him to rethink the move.

A 19-nation international conference, which began in Paris last month, is seeking to find a comprehensive peace formula for Cambodia began last month, but remains bogged down over what form a new government should take.

One official in the prince's party said he was stepping down because he was dismayed by the divisions within his own party. He was said to be unhappy about the fighting between moderates, on one side, who want to negotiate a peace with Mr. Hun Sen and Vietnam, and hard-liners, on the other side, who want the resistance to continue fighting to achieve military victory over Mr. Hun Sen.

The prime minister insists that any new government exclude the Khmer Rouge, the far-left party responsible for killing more than one million people when it ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. However, Prince Sihanouk has insisted that the Khmer Rouge, one of his partners in the coalition, be included in any new government.

He concedes that the Khmer Rouge is the most powerful army in the resistance and argues that if it is excluded from any new government, it might continue fighting. This would reduce the chances of a true peace after two decades of fighting in Cambodia.

In the announcement on Sunday, officials in the prince's party, said his wife, Monique, and General Nhiek Tioulong would succeed him as co-presidents of the party. His son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, is slated to become the party's secretary general.

Prince Sihanouk will remain supreme commander of one of the guerrilla forces, the Sihanouk National Army.

Chinese Party Chief Is Conciliatory On Protests in Talks With Students

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's Communist Party leader, Jiang Zemin, in a meeting with college students, has backed away from the harsh official criticism of campus protesters, university sources said Sunday.

In the first meeting between a Chinese leader and students since the army crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in June, Mr. Jiang told a selected audience at Qinghua University on Friday that students should not have been labeled as unpatriotic and as troublemakers, according to Chinese sources.

The four-hour session at the prestigious college fits the pattern of soft-line and hard-line tactics used alternatively by officials to stifle campus aspirations for basic freedoms.

After weeks of student arrests, political indoctrination and academic restrictions, the government announced two actions Sunday to remedy social ills stressed by campus-led demonstrations, according to the state-run news service:

- All relatives of high-ranking officials have quit their jobs in trading companies, where they used their status and inside information to enrich themselves.
- New measures will be adopted to combat inflation in Shanghai, China's largest city.

Together, the developments suggest an official willingness to address some of the key demands of the students. But foreign and Chinese analysts question whether the actions amount to more than public relations.

Mr. Jiang's visit to Qinghua came in response to a student invitation to listen to campus political opinion at the school, which was adorned with anti-government posters less than three months ago.

But the meeting was far from the open, free-wheeling dialogue that the students had sought this spring between top leaders and representatives chosen by students.

The 80 students and teachers who met with Mr. Jiang were handpicked by university officials and merely sat through a session dominated by the party leader, according to sources. No one else knew of the meeting until Qinghua's vice president, He Meiying, reported it at a student meeting the next day.

"Who chose them to represent us?" sneered a Qinghua student.

Qinghua, a sprawling campus of 14,000 students in northeastern Beijing, is China's leading center for engineering and science. University sources said that at least four students died in the June 3-4 armed assault and that others were wounded. Two student leaders are said to have been imprisoned.

Mr. Jiang lectured his audience on the proper role of college students: to study, not oppose the government. And he referred to pro-democracy advocates as "naive," according to knowledgeable sources.

But when a student asked Mr. Jiang whether campus demonstrators should be labeled as troublemakers and unpatriotic, as an April 26 editorial in the party newspaper, People's Daily, suggested, the general secretary was reported to have answered in the negative.

"Intellectuals are the backbone of China's modernization program," he reportedly said.

Nigerian Government Reopens 6 Universities

The Associated Press

LAGOS — The military government announced Saturday it will allow six universities to reopen Oct. 30, four months after they were closed because of student riots. Originally, they had been shut for a year. The universities to reopen are in Lagos, Benin, Ibadan, Ekpoma and Okigwe.

A total of 23 university and vocational colleges were ordered shut immediately after students and others rioted in June against government austerity measures. At least 43 people died in the violence. The government has refused to retreat from the austerity, required by Western creditors, saying there is no alternative.

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Ireland	Ir£	— —	155	118	85
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Luxembourg	L.Fr.	49 49 60	11,000	7,200	6,000
Netherlands**	Fl.	06-022 08 15	600	492	340
Norway**	N.Kr.	(02) 41 34 89*	2,000	1,276	1,100
Portugal**	Esc.	(01) 80 71 23*	29,000	28,240	16,000
Spain**	Ptas.	(91) 401 29 00*	32,000	22,800	17,600
Sweden**	S.Kr.	(08) 21 01 90*	2,000	1,276	1,100
Switzerland	S.Fr.	046 05 68 00	455	455	255
Rest Europe, N. Africa, X-French Africa, Mid. East	$	— —	470	Varies by country	260
Rest of Afr., Gulf St., Asia	$	— —	620		340
Central / Latin America	$	— —	540		255

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WORLD BRIEFS

France Offers Lebanon Peace Plan

PARIS (Reuters) — France proposed a three-step peace plan for Lebanon on Sunday. Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said that a settlement was possible if warring Muslims and Christians accepted a cease-fire and an arms embargo, followed by political change and ultimately the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces.

Mr. Dumas said the ministry's secretary-general, François Scheer, was on a visit to the capitals of Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Algeria to present the plan.

Meanwhile, the last French warship remaining off Lebanon was pulled back to Cyprus as part of what was described as a bid to lower tensions.

Israel Deports 5 Accused Palestinians

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel deported four Palestinians to Lebanon on Sunday, saying they were leaders of the uprising against Israeli occupation or active in the outlawed Palestine Liberation Organization. A fifth Palestinian, the physicist Taysir Aruri, whose cause has been championed by international human-rights groups, was expelled to France.

The deportations raise to 60 the number of Palestinians expelled from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip during the 20-month uprising. The army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Dan Shomron, said on army radio Sunday that Israel would continue to deport Palestinians it considered undesirable, despite the insistence of foreign governments, the United Nations and human-rights groups that the action violates international law.

Contras Reportedly Leaving Bases

MANAGUA (Reuters) — Rebel groups operating inside Nicaragua have started leaving their bases and going to Honduras and Costa Rica under a demobilization plan agreed on by five Central American presidents, a Defense Ministry spokesman said Sunday.

Earlier this month, the five agreed in Tela, Honduras, that the U.S.-backed rebels, the contras, would begin to evacuate from Sept. 6 under the supervision of the United Nations and the Organization of American States. The withdrawal is to be completed by the end of the year.

"The Defense Ministry has given instructions not to hinder the rebels so that they can disarm and comply with the function of the UN and OAS commission," the spokesman said. But the official Barricada newspaper reported Sunday that the Nicaraguan Army was preparing for any possible guerrilla regrouping and attack.

U.S. Reports Torture of Burmese

BANGKOK (NYT) — The U.S. Embassy in Burma says it has "credible, firsthand reports" of routine and sometimes fatal mistreatment of pro-democracy activists in custody there. The abuses reportedly include beatings and torture.

The embassy said thousands of Burmese had been arrested across the country since a political crackdown began on July 20, just before a series of commemorations of last year's pro-democracy demonstrations.

According to the rights group Amnesty International, those detained include seven members of the executive committee of the National League for Democracy and 43 students who had been staying at the party headquarters. Other arrested activists include members of the National Politics Front and the United Nationalities League for Democracy, as well as the entire leadership of the People's Progressive Party.

Iranian Is Killed in Cyprus Shooting

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Gunmen attacked a group of Iranians in a seaside resort in Cyprus and killed one of them in what police sources said was a political murder. A second Iranian was wounded.

The sources said that the police were looking for two young men in connection with the killing of Bahman Javadi, 33, who was shot Saturday in a back street of Larnaca on the island's south coast. Mr. Javadi, who had a Swedish travel document, arrived from Sweden on Monday to try to arrange Swedish residence visas for three other Iranians, the sources said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Australia Studies Importing Charters

CANBERRA (Combined Dispatches) — The Australian government said Sunday it was urgently considering a plan to bring in chartered planes from overseas to replace domestic flights shut down by a dispute over pilots' wages.

International carriers and the Australian Air Force have been helping move passengers since the three domestic airlines shut down all service Wednesday night. But they have been able to take only about a fifth of the normal traffic of 250,000 people a week, and Transport and Communications Minister Ralph Willis said the government wanted to do more. "We're considering the introduction of charter flights, that is, fully chartered, with crew as well as airplane, from overseas," Mr. Willis said in a televised interview Sunday.

The domestic airlines advertised in newspapers around the world Saturday to try to find new crew members. The 1,600 pilots who normally fly for them took the unprecedented step of resigning on Thursday in an increasingly bitter dispute over their demand for a 30 percent pay raise. *(AFP, Reuters)*

U.S. Warns About Colombian Travel

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. State Department has recommended that Americans postpone nonessential travel to Colombia because of violence that could arise from the crackdown there on drug traffickers.

"I want to emphasise that there is no evidence of a specific threat against either official or private Americans," said a State Department spokesman. He said the advisory superseded a previous notice on June 2 that warned Americans about some dangers in Colombia, including traveling in rural areas and at night, but did not recommend against nonessential travel. He said the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá decided Friday to limit U.S. government workers' travel to Colombia to official business only.

More than 1,600 foreign tourists visited Cambodia during the first half of 1989, more than the total number of visitors during the previous year, said the Cambodian news agency SPK, monitored in Bangkok. *(AP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Britain, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Macao.
WEDNESDAY: Afghanistan, Peru, Turkey.
THURSDAY: Malaysia.
FRIDAY: Central African Republic, Libya, Mexico, Syria.
SUNDAY: Monaco, Qatar, San Marino, Tunisia.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	16	61	13	55	sh
Athens	33	91	24	75	fr
Barcelona	30	86	20	68	fr
Belgrade	31	88	17	63	fr
Berlin	25	77	13	55	fr
Brussels	17	63	14	57	r
Budapest	16	61	10	50	r
Copenhagen	15	59	10	50	r
Costa Del Sol	32	90	24	75	fr
Dublin	19	66	9	48	r
Edinburgh	15	59	7	45	c
Faro	28	82	18	64	fr
Florence	30	86	16	61	fr
Frankfurt	19	66	12	54	sh
Geneva	22	72	12	54	fr
Helsinki	17	63	5	41	c
Las Palmas	25	77	19	66	fr
Lisbon	25	77	14	57	fr
London	17	63	13	55	r
Luxembourg	17	63	12	54	r
Madrid	34	93	15	59	fr
Milan	32	90	17	63	fr
Moscow	24	75	13	55	sh
Munich	27	81	12	54	fr
Nice	28	82	21	70	fr
Oslo	20	68	8	46	fr
Paris	25	77	16	61	fr
Prague	23	73	16	61	fr
Reykjavik	16	61	10	50	r
Rome	14	57	5	41	fr
Stockholm	29	84	21	70	sh
Strasbourg	23	73	14	57	fr
Venice	28	82	16	61	fr
Vienna	25	77	16	61	fr
Warsaw	23	73	14	57	fr
Zurich	21	70	7	45	fr

MIDDLE EAST

Amman	35	95	19	66	fr
Cairo	33	91	22	72	fr
Istanbul	31	88	21	70	fr
Jerusalem	31	88	19	66	fr
Tel Aviv	32	90	21	70	fr

OCEANIA

Auckland					
Sydney	16	61	7	45	fr

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	26	79	fr
Beijing	32	90	22	72	fr
Hong Kong	32	90	28	82	r
Manila	32	90	25	77	r
New Delhi	37	99	27	81	fr
Seoul	31	88	23	73	r
Shanghai	32	90	25	77	r
Singapore	31	88	24	75	r
Taipei	33	91	25	77	r
Tokyo	31	88	22	72	r

AFRICA

Algiers	36	97	22	72	fr
Cape Town	25	77	14	57	fr
Casablanca	26	79	22	72	fr
Harare	28	82	17	63	fr
Lusaka	28	82	14	57	fr
Nairobi	24	75	12	54	fr
Tunis	34	93	21	70	fr

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	sh
Lima	24	75	17	63	sh
Mexico City	26	79	12	54	sh
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	—	—	sh

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	16	61	10	50	sh
Atlanta	29	84	22	72	sh
Boston	27	81	22	72	pc
Chicago	29	84	22	72	pc
Denver	29	84	18	64	pc
Detroit	28	82	23	73	pc
Honolulu	30	86	24	75	pc
Houston	32	90	24	75	pc
Los Angeles	24	75	18	64	pc
Miami	32	90	25	77	pc
Minneapolis	27	81	18	64	pc
Montreal	27	81	22	72	sh
Nassau	31	88	26	79	pc
New York	28	82	24	75	pc
Phoenix	41	106	29	84	pc
San Francisco	24	75	14	57	pc
Seattle	24	75	13	55	fr
Toronto	28	79	17	63	sh
Washington	27	81	20	68	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Showers. Temp. 18 — 12 (66 — 54). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 19 — 11 (66 — 52). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 36 — 15 (96 — 59). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 30 — 20 (86 — 68). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 19 — 13 (66 — 55). ROME: Showers. Temp. 29 — 20 (77 — 68). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Showers. Temp. 18 — 13 (64 — 55). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 34 — 26 (93 — 79). HONG KONG: Not available. MANILA: Rainy. Temp. 33 — 25 (91 — 77). SEOUL: Rainy. Temp. 27 — 22 (81 — 72). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 29 — 25 (84 — 77). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 30 — 23 (86 — 73).

Congress Trying To Wrest Control Of B-2 Bomber

By George C. Wilson and Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The B-2 bomber, which made its third test flight over the weekend, is facing an apparently unprecedented attempt by Congress to gain control of its future, according to officials involved with the effort.

The air force said the test flight on Saturday at Edwards Air Force Base in California was successful. A spokesman said the bomber reached 25,000 feet (7,600 meters) and 300 knots (550 kph) airspeed. The second test flight, on Aug. 16, was cut short because of a crack in an auxiliary power supply unit on the craft, officials said.

Legislators are making the effort to control the B-2, known as the "stealth" because of their anger over learning about flaws in the B-1B bomber after most of the money had been appropriated for it.

Defense Secretary Richard B. Cheney, air force leaders and executives of Northrop Corp., which builds the bat-winged B-2 bomber, will soon be confronted with the longest list of congressional requirements ever imposed on a major weapons system.

The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and his House counterpart, Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who have supported the B-2, are now allied with such opponents of the expensive bomber as Representative John R. Kasich, Republican of Ohio, in an all-out effort to put a legislative choke-chain on its every step.

"What you're seeing is the members' reaction to the air force's credibility gap," said a veteran congressional aide who has been through many defense budget fights. "The members don't think the air force leveled with them on the B-1 and are determined not to be surprised on the B-2." Each B-2 will cost $530 million.

The congressional armed services committees, which recommend which military programs should be funded and how much each should receive, are far apart on many weapons in rival defense authorization bills, but they are united in their determination to control the stealth bomber and other "black," or secret, programs, according to lawmakers.

Congressional aides are drafting tough restrictions for the B-2 program, combining recommendations proposed separately by the House and Senate, for discussion in conference committee deliberations that are to begin early in September.

Members of Congress and staff aides say the debate over legislative control of the B-2 program is a prelude to what is expected to be a trend of tight congressional oversight of an expensive new generation of stealth aircraft and other high-technology weapons, many of which are "black" projects.

Black programs are the ones whose existence and costs are hidden from the public, as well as those lawmakers who do not have access to the most secret parts of the Pentagon budget. The stealth bomber, stealth missiles and some stealth fighters that have yet to be revealed are all part of this black budget.

"We won the argument against the stealth bomber on technical grounds," said Mr. Kasich, who unsuccessfully tried to nip the program at its current limited production stage during House debate on the $305 billion defense authorization bill for fiscal 1990, which begins Oct. 1. "But that didn't make any difference. We're up against a 40-year mind-set up here that we've got to keep building bombers. So the least we can do is step in and put controls on the B-2."

Although the air force hopes to build 132 B-2 bombers, at an estimated cost of $70 billion, few lawmakers think that Congress will appropriate anywhere near that amount. A wide spectrum of senators and representatives say that the air force would be lucky to get half that many.

"Everything is under a magnifying glass," said another congressional aide familiar with the program. "A lot of guys on the House and Senate side feel burned by the B-1," the official added. "Given the problems with the B-1 electronic countermeasure system, they are reluctant to ignore some of the warning signals with the B-2."

Members of Congress learned belatedly that the B-1 cannot meet all mission requirements originally promised by the air force because of problems with the electronic system designed to help protect it if it were to make low-level bombing runs deep into the Soviet Union.

The House and Senate have proposed tight restrictions on Northrop Corp. and the air force in an effort to control the bomber's costs and closely monitor its performance. A conference committee report on the defense authorization bill is expected to combine those recommendations to produce some of the toughest oversight requirements ever imposed on a weapon system.

The legislative bodies have proposed restricting money for the program until the defense secretary submits a plan for cutting costs, by buying fewer than the proposed 132 planes or finding a cheaper way to produce them, and requiring an independent review of the bomber's ability to perform its mission and evade Soviet air defenses.

Sonu Maguer/The Associated Press

Barney Frank greeting Massachusetts constituents. The state Republican Party urged him to resign.

House Expected to Investigate Legislator's Link to Prostitute

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two leading Democratic strategists said over the weekend that members of Representative Barney Frank's own party were likely to ask for a formal House investigation of his admission of having had relations with a male prostitute.

Their assessments came as fellow House Democrats rushed to defend the character of Mr. Frank and as a growing chorus of Republicans called for his resignation. Mr. Frank, who is from Massachusetts, is one of the leading liberal Democrats in Congress.

In separate interviews, a senior Democratic Party official and a high-ranking Democratic staff member of the House of Representatives said that members of Mr. Frank's party were expected to ask the House ethics committee to conduct an inquiry into his activities when Congress returns from its recess early next month.

The strategists said the request was all but unavoidable in light of demands this summer by many Democrats for an investigation into sexual misconduct by an Ohio Republican, Representative Donald E. Lukens.

Mr. Lukens was found guilty in an Ohio state court in May of having paid to have sexual intercourse with a 16-year-old girl. The ethics panel is now investigating him.

Mr. Frank, an eight-year veteran of the House who has said publicly that he is homosexual, admitted last week that he had paid $80 for sex with a male prostitute in 1985 and had later employed the man as a personal aide for 18 months at a salary of about $20,000 a year, paid out of Mr. Frank's own pocket.

He identified the man as Steven L. Gobie. What began as a sexual and personal relationship gradually became a friendly one without sex, he said.

"After meeting him a couple of times, it occurred to me that he really was sufficiently intelligent and had sufficient personal skill that it was really a mistake for him to be doing this," Mr. Frank said, referring to Mr. Gobie's life as a prostitute.

"I said to him, 'I think you're kind of wasting your life.'"

In Washington, buying the services of a prostitute is a misdemeanor punishable by up to a year in jail and a $1,000 fine. Arrests are fairly common, although less so when the offense involves a male prostitute.

Mr. Frank, who was in Boston over the weekend, said at a news conference late last week that he dismissed the aide in 1987 after discovering that he and a female friend were conducting a prostitution service from the basement of Mr. Frank's town house on Capitol Hill.

The House ethics panel, formally called the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, has never levied sanctions against a legislator for actions not related to the member's official duties as a member of the House, according to an expert in House rules.

The strategists said, however, that that standard has eroded under a barrage of sexual and personal scandals among House members in the last two years.

They said that Mr. Frank's purchase of sex from a prostitute was likely to be investigated under the section of a House code of conduct that calls for members to act "at all times in a manner which shall reflect creditably on the House."

Military Expands Role in U.S. Drug War

By Bernard E. Trainor
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After delaying for years, the Defense Department is preparing to play a major role in combating the flow of drugs into the United States. The change has been brought about in part by legislation last year giving the military a role in the war on drugs and in part by an altered attitude among the Pentagon leadership.

As a result, the military services are planning to provide more training and technical support than ever before for U.S. and other drug enforcement agencies. The military will play the major part in setting up a command, control and communications network in the United States and in drug-producing regions to help authorities locate and take timely action against drug traffic.

In September 1988, Congress appropriated $300 million to the military to fight drug trafficking and broadened the mission of the armed forces to include surveillance of suspected drug-carrying ships and aircraft, as well as stepped-up communications and intelligence. This year, $470 million for the anti-drug effort is expected to be earmarked for the military.

But the change also stems from a conviction among senior military officers and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney that drugs are tearing at the fabric of U.S. society and pose such a threat to national security that greater military involvement is warranted.

In the past, Defense Secretaries Caspar W. Weinberger and Frank C. Carlucci, as well as many senior military officers, resisted using the military to combat drugs because they believed that it would interfere with the services' traditional military mission.

There was also widespread concern among the senior military leaders that servicemen combating narcotics might be corrupted by drug dealers willing to pay large sums to have a blind eye turned to their trafficking.

Administration officials say no American servicemen will be directly responsible for drug arrests and seizures, either at home or abroad. That job will be left to authorized drug enforcement agents and police.

The military's role will be to support those directly involved in fighting drugs. Such support is regarded as significant; U.S. military equipment, training and technical intelligence are considered critical if there is to be any hope of stemming the flow of drugs into the United States.

The increased activity comes against a background in which the military's usefulness in combating drugs is in dispute. Last year, a General Accounting Office report charged that the past Pentagon drug interdiction efforts were not cost-effective.

The report found that in 1987 the air force spent $2.6 million flying drug detection missions, which resulted in only 10 arrests. The navy spent $40 million on one of its programs, the report said, which resulted in only 20 seizures by customs and other law enforcement agencies.

Before last year's legislation, the armed forces assisted drug enforcement authorities only if such assistance did not interfere with purely military missions. For example, navy ships could carry coast guard officers empowered to make arrests at sea in case a warship incidentally happened upon a drug runner. But the navy captain could not deliberately search for drug boats.

The new legislation changed that. Now American warships may actively seek drug runners on the high seas, although the power of arrest still resides with the law enforcement officers on each ship.

By law, the Pentagon has been given the lead in detecting and monitoring illegal drugs coming into the country by sea and air, and that is where the military is placing its initial emphasis.

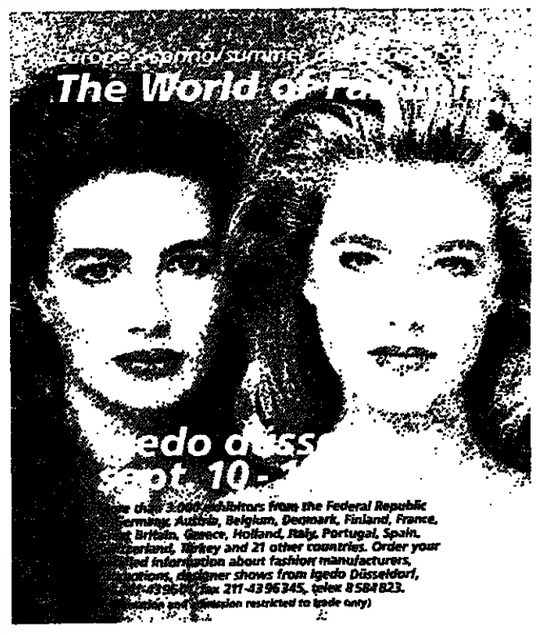
Two command centers have been set up to process and evaluate surveillance reports on possible drug runners and to alert police in the United States. One center, known as Joint Task Force 4, is in Key West, Florida. It receives reports from surveillance satellites, ships, aircraft and radar balloons monitoring the East Coast and the Gulf of Mexico.

Joint Task Force 5 is in Alameda, California, covering the approaches to the West Coast.

The North American Air Defense Command, with its long-range radar designed to pick up missile attacks, has also been ordered to search for drug planes as they take off from remote sites in South America, and to feed its information to the command centers.

■ U.K. Warship to Help

Britain has ordered a warship to help the United States in the drug war, the Defense Ministry said in London on Sunday, Reuters reported. The frigate Alacrity, based in Bermuda, has been told to pass on information if it notices anything suspicious when it goes on patrol.



Racism Is Seen Rising Among U.S. Teens

By Kirk Johnson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The killing last week of a black teen-ager by white youths in Brooklyn is but the most searing example of what U.S. sociologists and civil-rights groups say is a renewed and rising tide of racial intolerance among teen-agers and young adults.

"This is one of the most significant trends of the last few years," said Janet Caldwell, a program associate at the Center for Democratic Renewal, an Atlanta-based research group that monitors the Ku Klux Klan and other hate groups.

"Young people are out of touch with history," she said. "They don't have a connection to the civil-rights movement and they don't have that kind of ideal."

Although renewed prejudice has been reported across all income levels and classes in recent years, experts said racism had lately taken root in white working-class areas wrenched by the economic dislocations of the 1980s, and among young people with no memory of the civil-rights struggles of the '60s and '70s.

Justice Department figures show, for example, that the number of investigated "racial incidents" actually fell slightly between 1986 and 1987, while racial incidents classified as "school-related" rose almost 50 percent.

Last year, the number of college campuses that the department gave an "alert" status — to indicate that racial incidents were possible or increasing — rose to 77 from 48.

Ms. Caldwell and others said a variety of forces appeared to be at work. Tougher job competition, for example, has removed the assurance shared by previous generations of white working-class teen-agers that well-paying industrial jobs were theirs to be had.

At the same time, some experts said, the Reagan administration's questioning of the value of racial quotas and affirmative action has made it acceptable to speak out against such programs.

This, they contend, made it easier for racists to express their attitudes openly.

Why a spirit of prejudice crossed the line from slurs and stereotyping to violence in Brooklyn remains a subject for speculation. But those who have studied race issues and teen violence say there are some recurring factors in such attacks.

A group of 10 to 30 bat-wielding whites killed Yusef Hawkins in the mistaken belief that he was in the neighborhood to date a white girl, police said. They were all apparently drawn from a white working-class enclave.

Most of the attackers were under 20. This reflects the trend in New York City, where 70 percent of all race-related incidents are committed by people under 19, according to the police.

> **'Young people are out of touch with history. They don't have a connection to the civil-rights movement and they don't have that kind of ideal.'**
>
> **Janet Caldwell, Atlanta researcher**

Other researchers said that however much the Brooklyn incident may have been cast in the spirit of racism, other factors were probably at work.

Young men's need to prove their masculinity through risk-taking or enforcing group mores is reflected in what apparently caused the incident — an 18-year-old Brooklyn girl's decision to break up with her boyfriend and plan to date black and Hispanic youths.

Many of the same concerns, minus the racial overtones, are found to have caused violence among street gangs of the same race, researchers said.

Whether a savage mentality takes over a group of friends, moving them to acts of violence, can depend on how many individuals are in the group and how old they are, said Peggy R. Sanday, an anthropology professor at the University of Pennsylvania.

Ms. Sanday, who studied white teen-age males for a recent book about gang rape, said the common denominator in most violent acts she examined was that the victim was almost irrelevant.

The motivation, she said, was internal — the shared sense of brotherhood and risk among those committing the act.

Another element of such encounters, she said, is the fact that the victim has no chance against a large number of assailants. This is not coincidental, but rather part of the group experience, what Ms. Sanday calls the "power differential."

She said that based on her research, the larger the group, the more likely it was to have been organized in advance.

"The important thing is power," she said. "They have to feel they're in charge, not the woman, not the black. It's a despotic rule by the group."

If such adolescent drives are fueled by racial hatred, other researchers say, the mixture is extremely volatile.

"It's quite a deadly combination," said Bob Blauner, a professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley who has recently published a book that chronicles three decades of race relations in the United States.

Mr. Blauner said a striking conclusion in his research was that traditional thinking about the younger generation's "enlightenment" was being overturned.

"We're not used to seeing incidents of racial violence spearheaded by the young," he said. "This is something new, and it cuts across class lines."

"The most violent forms of racism tend to occur in lower-income neighborhoods where blacks and whites are competing for the same jobs or opportunities," said Aldon D. Morris, an associate professor of sociology at Northwestern University in Chicago.

"And we are in a period now in which many whites have gotten signals that it is O.K. to physically attack Afro-Americans."

Castro Took Drug Profit, Says Ex-Aide

By Don Podesta
Washington Post Service

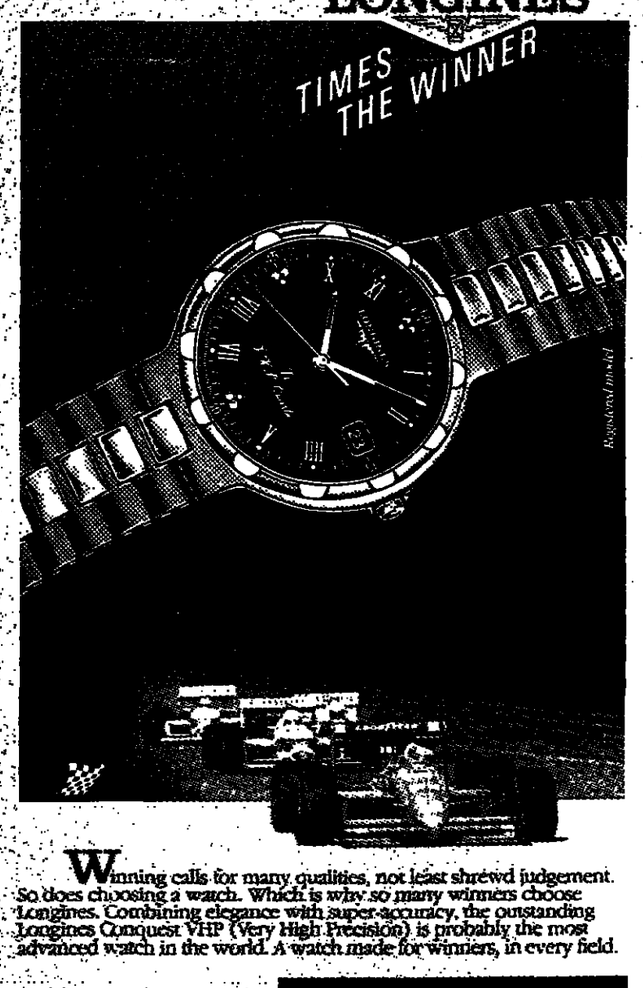
WASHINGTON — Fidel Castro not only was fully aware of the drug trafficking for which four Cuban officers were put to death last month but also personally profited from it, a former Cuban counterintelligence officer said.

José Antonio Rodriguez Menier, identified as a former major in the Interior Ministry, said that President Castro took 80 percent of the hard currency obtained through the activities of a Panamanian trading company established by Cuban agents that Mr. Rodriguez Menier said was linked to the drug trade.

In June, General José Abrantes Fernández was dismissed as interior minister and was subsequently arrested for "great failings" in permitting drug trafficking.

[General Abrantes and six former aides have admitted their dereliction, Reuters reported, quoting the official newspaper Granma. The general said in court that he had been negligent in not passing on "relevant information" on drug trafficking to the government and the Communist Party, Granma said. If convicted he could be jailed for up to 30 years.]

Mr. Rodriguez Menier, who said he knows General Abrantes well, said the former minister's basic crime was that he disagreed with Mr. Castro's policy of preserving a rigid state-run economy. He said that the general has been a longtime admirer of economic reform in Hungary.



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Drugs: A Foreign Policy

President George Bush has responded swiftly and wisely to Colombia's cry for help in its war against the drug cartels.

His decision to dispatch helicopters, arms and other equipment to Bogotá meets an urgent need. It could mark the start of a sound, and essential, foreign policy on drugs.

The bulk of the $5.3 billion Washington is spending this year to curtail the spread of crack will be targeted domestically on border interdiction, law enforcement and drug treatment. The amount allotted to choke the production of drugs in foreign countries is pathetic — only $101 million.

Of that, $50 million, less than 1 percent of total anti-drug spending, goes to Colombia, Bolivia and Peru, which supply most of the world's cocaine. The extraordinary news from Colombia underscores the imbalance.

Drug lords assassinated a judge, a police chief and a presidential candidate, provoking President Virgilio Barco Vargas to order mass arrests, seizures of drug traffickers' assets and extraditions to the United States.

Washington recognized the need to help.

Even before last week's arrests, Colombian police had waged an aggressive campaign to destroy drug laboratories.

They seized large amounts of cocaine and the chemicals used to process it.

Yet the Colombian anti-narcotics police have so few helicopters that they can only carry out one operation at a time.

Mr. Bush called for accelerated delivery of 20 helicopters already on order and found $65 million in emergency funds to provide an additional 20, and other military supplies. The president is expected to call for an additional $250 million in aid to Colombia, Peru and Bolivia when he outlines his drug strategy on Sept. 5. The three countries have different needs. The Bush strategy thus requires careful calibration.

Colombia, which grows much less coca than it processes and does not retain much income from drugs, needs military help to attack drug cartels and laboratories.

In Peru and Bolivia, coca is a major source of income and employment. Simply destroying the crop could topple a Bolivian economy that enjoys only fragile stability.

Peru is fighting a losing battle with far-left guerrillas — who would love to fan resentment over American-sponsored destruction of coca farming.

Thus any moves against coca farming need to proceed with caution and include a plausible, well-financed way to help farmers grow other crops.

That is a tall order, but it may be more feasible now than ever before.

In the early '80s, a hundred pounds of coca leaves cost $40 to grow and could sell for $400, offering poor Andean farmers the chance for unbelievable wealth.

But the price has fallen in recent years. A hundred pounds today may fetch only $70.

Increasing military pressure on the middlemen could drive the price down further. But that could force huge numbers of farmers out of business and cause chaos.

A sensible plan would actively help farmers switch to crops like coffee or oranges.

That would entail offering money to destroy coca, credits for new plantings, perhaps coffee or juice processing plants and price guarantees. Estimates of the bill for such help run into the hundreds of millions and may exceed anything now contemplated by the Bush administration.

But last week's events, in both Colombia and the White House, suggest a refreshing willingness to pursue a meaningful supply-country policy. Such a policy can only complement government efforts to strengthen law enforcement and drug treatment at home. It would add a valuable new weapon to the anti-drug arsenal.

And the goal — getting Andean countries out of the cocaine business — could well be worth the expense.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For the Captive Nations

The season of 50th anniversary remembrances of the events of World War II has begun, and with overdue justice it reaches the Baltics in time to give momentum to a remarkable surge for independence. In August 1939, Nazi Germany and Communist Russia concluded a non-aggression pact that led relentlessly to general war. It also secretly laid the basis for Soviet destruction of the independence of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and for their incorporation into the Soviet Union. After the war Germany was compelled to surrender its ill-gotten treaty gains, but the Kremlin retained what it had acquired. Of all the nations hurt by the war, only the three on the Baltic coast failed to re-emerge, even theoretically, as sovereign states.

Here lies the source of the tremendous emotion propelling the national movements in the Baltic states now. Victimized by the Germans in the war, they were also victimized terribly by those who displaced the Germans — denationalized, annexed, repressed, communized and militarily occupied. Throughout their ordeal, the Baltics often received short shrift from those in the West from whom they might have expected sympathy. The matter of their independence was never high on the international agenda, and they have had to contend with the debilitating insinuation that they themselves flirted with Hitler — an insinuation now being echoed in Moscow. Their political strivings were commonly received as disruptive, "unrealistic" threats to international stability, perhaps of some musty historical merit but essentially unhelpful to the greater good of world peace. Their designation as "captive nations" was derided by too many of us as self-dramatization by right-wing émigrés.

These are some of the handicaps the Baltic peoples have overcome in struggling for national renewal and liberation. They have moved ahead with courage, a keen sense of what is theirs and admirable political deftness. Their movement is peaceful and mindful of the security concerns and the great-power sensibilities of the Soviet Union. It emphasizes the strict use of national and international legal forms and the participation and conspicuous involvement of the native populations at every stage. This is how more than a million Baltic citizens — local Communist Party members and government officials included — came to link hands Wednesday across the three republics on the 50th anniversary of the Nazi-Soviet pact.

Some part of the Western reaction to the Baltic states' identification with their Western roots is open and respectful, and some part is cluttered and narrow. You hear a suggestion that Mikhail Gorbachev, whose policy of glasnost provides the context in which Baltic nationalism could be revived, should not now be burdened with its difficult political demands. The Baltic states, this reasoning goes, are not merely asking that the truth be told about the past. They are asking that the wrongs persisting from that period be righted: They are asking that the map of Europe be redrawn.

This is serious stuff. But that is no reason Moscow must be absolved from facing up to it. It is not for the United States to demand that one particular political course be followed, especially in a setting where Washington is not in a position to enforce its will. But to its credit the United States has never formally recognized Soviet annexation of the Baltics, and it is in a position to underline a historical conviction, a basic American value, that the political status of the Baltics should reflect the will of those who live there. This would constitute our minimal essential linking of hands to peoples who are calmly but insistently taking their own risks to be free.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The OAS Just Mumbled

The Panama crisis offered the Organization of American States a rare opportunity to demonstrate the advantages of cooperative hemisphere diplomacy.

Instead, by its fumbling, mumbling response, the OAS has discredited multilateralism, undermining the very principle it must sustain in order to play a meaningful role.

Latin America's leaders rightly fault Washington's record of go-it-alone diplomacy and unilateral intervention.

Far better, they argue, to devise regional solutions to shared hemispheric problems.

But multilateral approaches can only work if Latin nations themselves shoulder uncomfortable diplomatic responsibilities.

Last week's OAS meeting on Panama suggests that they remain unwilling to do so.

The Bush administration deserves credit for turning to the OAS in May when General Manuel Antonio Noriega's brazen electoral fraud brought violence to Panama streets. That marked a welcome departure from the Reagan administration's cowboy approach to regional issues, and a recognition that such swaggering can provoke opposition even to reasonable U.S. goals.

Panama seemed a natural candidate for regional action. Even Latins reluctant to interfere in other countries' affairs would surely acknowledge legitimate grounds for intervention. Almost every OAS member is now committed to protecting democracy.

Thanks to earlier Noriega mischief, Panama is suspended from the working club of Latin democracies. Further, the general threatens neighboring states by letting international drug syndicates use Panama. Those syndicates have now declared war on Colombia's government, and collaborate with guerrillas elsewhere. And General Noriega's lawlessness complicates execution of the Panama Canal treaties, treaties vitally important to the region.

Yet after three months of failure to persuade General Noriega to make meaningful concessions, the OAS has now settled for an insipid statement that "resolutely exhorts" Panamanians on both sides to settle their differences. The mediators then shamelessly blame U.S. troop maneuvers for poisoning the negotiating climate, even while General Noriega uses the Panamanian military as his principal political tool.

Meanwhile, the momentum of his opposition's apparent election triumph last spring has been lost. General Noriega has regained his iron grip, turning OAS ineptitude to his propaganda advantage.

In theory, multilateral diplomacy remains the best approach in dealing with this canny but vulnerable tyrant. The OAS fiasco risks giving multilateralism a bad name.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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OPINION

The Myopic New China Lobby Wants Business-as-Usual

By Miles Kahler

LA JOLLA, California — Only weeks after the bloody repression of the democracy movement in Beijing, the voices of a new China lobby already urge a return to business-as-usual. With Richard Nixon leading the way, supported by much of official and business opinion in Japan, and echoed by the Bush administration, it argues against tougher economic sanctions, such as those voted by Congress. We have made our point, the lobby declares, and now we must return to a hard-headed policy of national interests aimed at preserving the "relationship."

The new China lobby is based at the center of an aging Cold War coalition: insiders who find it impossible to adapt to such changes as Mikhail Gorbachev, Eastern Europe's liberalization, Japan's rise and the eruption of democratic forces in China. These startling developments call into question their visceral anti-Sovietism and the policy of modified containment that included the China card as a key feature. Many of its members have invested in the China relationship over the years and have praised the regime and its policies of economic modernization.

Although the new China lobby phrases its warnings in the ponderous tones of geopolitics, its realism is bogus. Each of its arguments is based on questionable assumptions, including:

Sanctions do not work.

If one expects economic sanctions to democratize China overnight, they will not work. As one element in the calculations of China's aging despots, however, they are significant.

The selection of Jiang Zemin as the new head of the party, the government's efforts at disinformation on the Beijing events, secrecy surrounding the ongoing repression, the almost pathetic courtship of foreign businessmen — all suggest intense concern for international reaction.

If China moved back toward a policy of economic closure, economic sanctions would be rendered ineffective. But even the so-called hardliners have shown little predisposition to give up on an open-door policy that has awarded China high economic growth for a decade.

Sanctions need not be solely economic; nor should they imply a policy of wholesale isolation. Relations with reformist segments of society should be intensified. Apart from inducing changes in government behavior, sanctions serve a symbolic purpose, signaling reformers and liberalizers that they have external allies.

We will drive the Chinese into Moscow's arms.

This tired bugaboo reflects the deep-seated Russophobia of the new China lobby. Its members find it impossible to conceive that, in coming years, if Mr. Gorbachev remains in power we may have more interests in common with a reforming Soviet Union than with a repressive China. Strategically, the dangers of a Chinese-Soviet embrace have been dramatically reduced by Mr. Gorbachev. In an era of warming U.S.-Soviet relations, China's leverage over the two superpowers has declined.

It is unlikely that Mr. Gorbachev, embarked upon his own economic-reform program, would seek to exploit worsened relations between China and the West. Both countries need capital and technology from the West. They cannot obtain those necessary ingredients for economic modernization from each other.

National interests, not moral outrage, should govern American policy.

The final card of these false realists is their misleading juxtaposition of realpolitik and morality. Tagging arguments against business-as-usual as moralistic is a tactic designed to dismiss proponents of human rights as hopelessly naive. There are legitimate reasons to defend and protect human rights, but arguments against preserving the "relationship" unaltered are also grounded in a hard-nosed reading of America's national interests. It is the new China lobby that inhabits a fantasy world of liberal illusions.

These self-proclaimed realists argue, as always, for stability at all costs, and for maintaining U.S. support for China's economic modernization. They assume that economic modernization will imply an eventual political opening and a continuing convergence of American foreign policy goals and China's.

The image of Chinese political stability since 1949 is a fiction, and we have just seen in China (and elsewhere) that rapid economic development does not produce, inevitably or in any direct way, political liberalization.

What the starry-eyed proponents of the China "relationship" fail to ask is a core question: Does the United States have a national interest in a rapidly modernizing, neo-Stalinist China?

Deng Xiaoping has wagered that he can obtain an economic opening and its benefits while reinforcing the party dictatorship. The new China lobby urges helping him win that gamble.

The United States should reject such advice. It has no interest in a nuclear-armed, economically strong and politically repressive China, with its inevitably erratic foreign policy at the center of Asia. It should use any available means of influence, though they may be limited, to defeat that vision of China's future.

The writer is a professor of international relations and Pacific studies at the University of California at San Diego. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Gone Are The Toasts To Mikhail

By Vladimir Shlapentokh

EAST LANSING, Michigan — In May 1988 I visited Moscow for the first time since my emigration nearly a decade earlier. The tenor of the times was rather positive. The new freedom of speech and the daring publications, courtesy of glasnost, seemed to many Soviet people (especially the intelligentsia) to compensate for everyday hardships.

This year I returned, only to be struck by the pessimism that has crept into people's perceptions of the present and, especially, the future.

Revelations about Stalin and his times now bore even the liberal intelligentsia, not to mention the masses. The elimination of fear and the great broadening of freedom of speech have failed to impress the people; they no longer hail Mikhail Gorbachev for this incredible progress.

I was amazed by people's reaction to the meetings of the Congress of People's Deputies, where delegates spoke freely and critically and even argued with the Soviet leader. Surely the people would see these meetings as a feather in Mr. Gorbachev's cap.

Instead, many people were deeply disappointed by the congress. After 70 years of despotic rule, the people suddenly have become staunch advocates of "real" democracy. And they do not want to wait. They will not acknowledge that a democracy like Britain's was built across several centuries, not several years.

According to surveys conducted during the congress session, most Soviets consider themselves far more democratically oriented than either the deputies or Mr. Gorbachev. In one survey, the majority supported the accusation made by Yuri Afanasyev, a leader of the Moscow delegation of deputies, that the Supreme Soviet (elected by the congress) was conservative and anti-democratic.

An even greater segment of the people saw the congress (like glasnost) as a way to draw attention from the deterioration of their lifestyle.

Most people, still living on salaries fixed dozens of years ago, have been devastated by soaring inflation. A decent dinner in a cooperative cafe costs about 15 to 20 rubles, about one-tenth the average monthly salary. Connections and barter exchanges are more useful than money in obtaining needed goods and services. Corruption seems far more widespread than during the Brezhnev era.

My impressions match the results of a nationwide, random-sample survey conducted by the Center for Public Opinion Studies under the direction of Boris Grushin. In the survey, conducted six months ago when the times (and the people) were not so lean, half of the population complained about the plummeting supply of food and other goods.

The people's gloom has been fed by a series of disasters, which they blame on technological backwardness, incompetence and lack of discipline. The Chernobyl incident remains the worst of these, but there have been others. The oil pipeline blast in Bashkiria occurred while the Congress of People's Deputies was meeting in Moscow. Even before these new catastrophes, two-thirds of the respondents in Mr. Grushin's survey considered technological disasters an unavoidable part of their everyday lives.

And the people continue to be horrified by the country's deteriorating ecological condition. Only 7 percent of the respondents in the Grushin survey expressed optimism on the environment; almost two-thirds voiced gloomy sentiments.

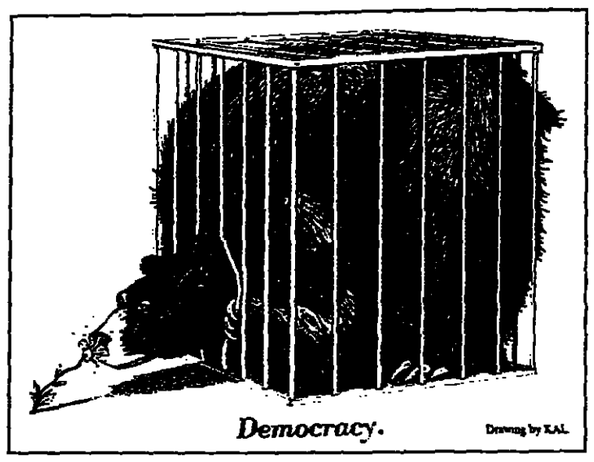
But when asked to name the gravest threat to Soviet life and society, the people's answer is clear: the spread of ethnic conflicts. Violent clashes have left hundreds of victims in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Minorities everywhere, including Russians living in non-Russian regions, live in a state of anxiety.

I attended several political meetings, both of the right and of the left. Wherever I went, civil war and the collapse of the state seemed foremost in people's minds and were discussed as very real possibilities.

When several Moscow intellectuals asked me to put my finger on the most striking aspect of my visit, I chose the increase in the society's level of anxiety and nervousness. The intellectuals immediately agreed.

The people still support Mr. Gorbachev, primarily because they see no alternative. But he has lost his aura, and his long speeches irritate people. One no longer hears toasts for Mikhail Sergeyevich at Moscow parties, as was the case even one year ago.

The writer, who conducted polls for Pravda, Izvestia and other Soviet newspapers before emigrating to the United States, is a professor of sociology at Michigan State University. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.



Democracy. Drawing by KAL

Glasnost Gives Genghis Back to the Mongolians

By James Pringle

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia — One of the most remarkable examples of glasnost in the Soviet bloc is taking place far from view — beyond the steppe lands and the wastes of the Gobi Desert in Central Asia.

The Mongolian People's Republic is not, as is commonly supposed, one of the constituent republics of the Soviet Union; it *is* an independent country. But it has often appeared to follow the Moscow line slavishly.

This is changing, rapidly. Three years ago, the streets thronged with Soviet troops and civilians. Now, with a Soviet troop pullout under way, few soldiers are to be seen on the sidewalks of Ulan Bator. Russian officials here say that thousands of engineers and technical advisers are also leaving: Moscow just cannot afford to go on subsidizing them.

Remarkable changes are afoot among the Mongolians, too, as they apply their new policy of *shinechlel*, or renewal. There is a marked new sense of national identity. Mongolia, the world's second-oldest Communist state, is shaking off its inferiority complex. There is talk that 50 years of history — most of the years since the Communist revolution "triumphed" here in 1921 — was all a mistake.

Some of the revolution's founding fathers have been dubbed, in articles in the official but now free-wheeling press, "people blinded by ignorance and narrow-mindedness." Some Mongolians want to pull down the statue of Stalin in a main street here, and also one of Mongolia's own Stalin, Choybalsan, who was recently blamed by President Jambyn Batmonh for having killed thousands.

There is even talk of ejecting Choybalsan's mummified body from the mausoleum in Ulan Bator's vast main square. A later dictator, Tsedenbal, a Soviet yes-man who acquiesced to the earlier killings, has also been publicly criticized by President Batmonh.

The Mongolians say they want relations with all countries, and there seems no doubt they mean it. Thousands have been studying English by watching a BBC program on television. Children over 13 are learning to write in Mongolian script — Tsedenbal had introduced Cyrillic to please the Russians. Joint ventures with Western countries, illegal until two years ago, are actively being sought. A British company will start making wind-energy machines with Mongolian partners this year to bring power to remote communities in the Gobi.

The name of Mongolia's most famous son, Genghis Khan, can again be spoken out loud. "As boys, we grew up under the influences of tales and legends about Genghis Khan, and even worshipped him," the historian S. Erdene wrote recently. "But with time, his name was mentioned less and less frequently, and even then in undertones, and only when among close friends. I recall in the '60s, some party functionaries were severely reprimanded for attempting to exonerate Genghis Khan."

Moscow plainly did not like him; his hordes did, after all, trash Russian cities. And his reactionary image was distasteful for a Marxist regime.

They are liberalizing their economy — and retelling their history.

But after hundreds of letters were written to Unen, the party newspaper, the city council here decided recently that the capital's first luxury hotel, which was to be named after a river, would proudly open in 1991 as the Hotel Genghis Khan. Now he is being hailed in the media as a national hero who created the first unified Mongolian state in 1206.

Mongolia is making all these changes, according to East- and West-bloc diplomats here, with the support of the Soviet leadership under Mikhail Gorbachev. Besides rediscovering national roots, the Mongols are liberalizing their economy — and, unlike the Chinese to the south, they insist that it cannot be done without liberalizing their politics.

Not much has happened in this field yet, but suddenly, there are no taboo subjects anymore. "Write what you like about us, good or bad," said a Mongolian official, "just so long as you mention Mongolia."

Western envoys — the United States recently joined Britain, which has been here since the early '60s, in opening an embassy — are flabbergasted by the glasnostian changes. "They just picked up the ball and started running with it," said one envoy. Noted another: "This is a turning point, one of the most interesting moments in this country's history."

There is, as in the Soviet Union, a negative side to the changes: rising unemployment, food shortages, and grumbling by mid-level bureaucrats. There are six known political detainees in the country. But there is no going back. The Russians are leaving, and glasnost is in full swing.

Mongolia has only two million people in a vast land, but the Mongols appear to want people to know that, after a long hibernation, the world will be hearing from them. Genghis Khan, it seems, rides again.

The writer, a free-lance journalist specializing in Asian and Pacific affairs, visited Mongolia in 1972 and 1986. He was recently on assignment in Ulan Bator for the Far Eastern Economic Review. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

Far From the Intifada: Arabs of Israel's North

By Norman Cousins

BEVERLY HILLS, California — The impression the outside world has of the Arab problem inside Israel is that both sides are in full confrontation, emotionally if not militarily, and that the only thing that prevents outright internal war is Israel's controlling force.

In fact, the large majority of Israel's Arab citizens are not connected to the riots and eruptions. Most of the Arabs live in the northern half of Israel and, relatively speaking, get on quite well with their Jewish neighbors.

According to responsible surveys, these northern Arabs, given a hypothetical opportunity to live in a Palestinian state carved out of the present occupied territories, would stay where they are. It is not that they do not support the idea of a Palestinian homeland; they see no enduring peace without it. For themselves, however, they prefer to stay put.

I was able to confirm these views in direct conversation with Arab educators and community leaders in the north. They regard themselves as Israeli citizens, serve in the armed forces and feel their general economic and political situation is preferable to the lot of the average Arab in, say, Syria or Saudi Arabia or Jordan.

But serious problems exist and represent a potential source of discord. The Arab leaders point to higher levels of financial support given by the Israeli government to cities and villages that are predominantly Jewish. They contend that past differentials have been on the order of four or five to one in favor of the Jewish centers.

Another complaint is that economic opportunities are far more numerous and attractive for Jewish citizens than for Israeli Arabs. The unemployment rate for Arabs is almost twice as high as for Jews.

Another grievance is that not enough attention is given to Arab youngsters who drop out of high school. It is felt that special remedial work with these students might bring them back to school and help reduce their delinquency rate.

Prominent Arabs in the north say that they deserve social justice not because they are Arabs but because they are Israelis. This, they contend, could only strengthen Israel as a state.

The one development that receives consistently high marks by Arabs is the Amal movement.

Amal is a network of schools operated jointly by Arab and Jewish educators. It seeks to provide young Arabs with a high level of technological training beyond general education. More than 100 Amal schools are now functioning throughout Israel. Jewish educators serve alongside Arabs on the national governing council, but Arabs have the top jobs in the actual operation of the schools.

I visited an Amal technical school in Shefaram, an Arab city of 50,000 northwest of Haifa. Here, Arab youngsters are introduced to electronics, semiconductors and silicon chips. In the upper grades, students receive sophisticated training in advanced electronics. One student developed an ingenious computer table that is to be commercially produced.

There is no way to calculate the importance of Amal to Arab-Jewish relations. I do not know how much it costs to quell a single Arab riot in the West Bank or Gaza. But it seems obvious that just a fraction of that amount applied to Amal would yield substantial dividends.

The importance of creative and fully functional Arab communities within Israel cannot be overestimated. More and more, it appears that H. G. Wells was right when he said that civilization is a race between education and catastrophe. Amal can help Israel win that race.

Mr. Cousins, former editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, is the author, most recently, of "The Pathology of Power." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

What War Hath Wrought

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — An avalanche of trivial anniversaries has cheapened the currency of commemoration. But 50 years ago this week, World War II began. As the central event of this century, it merits examination and reflection.

Half a century ago, Hitler's Panzer divisions breached Poland's borders; now freedom and democracy are reasserting themselves where Hitler set out to crush them.

Most ironic is the fact that Japan and Germany, the aggressor nations that lost the war, have re-emerged stronger than ever, while the economy of the Soviet Union, a victor, has never recovered from the devastation.

It was the war that changed Washington from sleepy small town to world capital. As David Brinkley wrote in his fine memoir, "Washington Goes to War," the prewar capital "was a town and a government entirely unprepared to take on the global responsibilities suddenly thrust upon it." Up to 1939, the budget of the federal government never had been bigger than $9 billion. At the end of the war, it was $91 billion.

Such a shift measures a wholly different relationship between a nation and its people, on one side, and a capital and government on the other. From the time draft notices began arriving in 1940, "the feds" have been more in Americans' lives than ever.

Fortunately, the U.S. economy was growing as well. The demands of the war ended the last vestiges of the Great Depression and accelerated enormously the expansion of the country's industrial machine. The gross national product more than doubled in six years and kept growing. Well that it did, for the United States took on unprecedented world obligations. Even after demobilization, U.S. forces remained on duty in several places around the globe.

The war transformed society as well. Millions of men were given their first look at the country and the world. Millions of women were recruited into their first jobs. But even those changes may have been dwarfed by the decision to reward veterans of World War II with assistance for higher education and to buy homes.

The 7.8 million who drew GI Bill benefits constituted the heart of a new middle class. Those vets moved into occupations their fathers could not have dreamed of attaining.

The resulting growth of the suburbs, along with the wartime movement of Southern blacks into defense jobs in Northern cities, recast U.S. politics. After Harry Truman, the Democrats were able to elect a president only three times in the next 10 elections. The new Republican base was in the suburbs and the white South.

There were other changes. One came from the weapon that decided the war. It altered the nature of warfare, expanding its terror to the point that another world war is unthinkable.

In Britain's Salisbury Cathedral a few months ago, looking at an open page of the thick memorial book listing the parishioners killed in World War II, I was struck by the similarity of the surnames and the variety of the ages — some infants, many elderly. Most of them had died in air raids.

Whatever good has come out of the transformations caused by World War II, three generations paid a fearfully high price in the slaughter.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Anniversary Alarm

PARIS — The *Herald* says in an editorial: "The celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus will begin a new series of so-called centennial celebrations. We shall have to celebrate the discovery of the Mississippi and Hudson's first trip up the Hudson river. Then will come celebrations of the birth, death and marriage of every man known in connection with the history of Colonial America until celebrations become as numerous among us as saints' days are in Italy. To quiet people this is quite an alarming prospect."

1914: British Obligations

LONDON — Prime Minister Herbert Asquith, speaking in his most impressive voice, moved in the House of Commons yesterday [Aug. 27] an address of sympathy with Belgium. "We had striven with all our might," he said, "to prevent this war. It was only when we were confronted with the choice between keeping and breaking solemn obligations, between the discharge of a binding trust or a shameless subservience to naked force, that we threw away the scabbard and we do not regret the decision. We are bound by obligations, plain and paramount, to assert and maintain the threatened independence of a neutral state."

1939: Warsaw Prepares

WARSAW — There was no talk of peace in Warsaw today [Aug. 27], as the town prepared for war. Men, women and young boys began digging trenches in the town's squares. Railways all over Poland were jammed to capacity, when hundreds of thousands of people were called to their posts by special despatches, while many others, chiefly women and children, left the capital. At least 300,000 people are supposed to have left. No arrangements for them have been made by the government.

Glemp Tells Jews They Should Stop Being Anti-Polish

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Cardinal Jozef Glemp of Poland, in his first comment on the dispute over a Catholic convent at the site of the Auschwitz death camp, has urged Jews worldwide to stop being anti-Polish.

"Let us start a dialogue in honesty and in truth," said Cardinal Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland. "If there would be no 'anti-Polonism,' there will be no anti-Semitism in our country."

The cardinal made his comments in a speech to thousands of pilgrims at Jasna Gora Monastery in the southern city of Czestochowa on Saturday, the holiday honoring the Black Madonna, Poland's most revered Catholic icon.

He was responding to international criticism of the church's Aug. 10 abrogation of a 1987 promise to remove the convent from the perimeter of the former Nazi camp.

Many Jewish groups consider the convent an intrusion at the site where more than 2.5 million Jews were killed by the Nazis.

Three million of the 3.5 million Jews in Poland at the time of World War II were killed in the Holocaust. Most survivors fled immediately after the war. Another wave left after a government-led anti-Semitic purge in 1968, reducing the Jewish population of Poland today to only several thousand.

In comments reported by the official PAP news agency, Cardinal Glemp said: "Have there been animosities and adventures against Jews in Poland? Yes, there have. Have there been Jews in Poland, businessmen, who neglected and detested Poles? Yes."

Asking whether there were Jews who collaborated with the Nazi occupiers of Poland during the war, he again replied, "Yes."

"The brotherhood of common martyrdom has extraordinary significance," Cardinal Glemp said. "So why has the problem of Auschwitz and the convent of the Carmelite nuns been born? Why has it exploded so suddenly 40 years after putting out the crematoria?"

Calling for dialogue, he added: "The Carmelite nuns living beside the camp site in Oswiecim wanted and want to be a symbol of the human solidarity which covers the living and the dead. Can't you see, dear Jews, that acting against them offends the feelings of all Poles and our sovereignty."

He cautioned Jews against allowing the mass media to "serve to kindle anti-Polonism" and, referring to seven American Jews who climbed a fence at the convent July 14 and occupied the convent yard before being roughly dragged out by workmen, said, "Don't call the assailants heroes."

Cardinal Glemp also urged Jews to distinguish between Auschwitz, where he said mainly Poles were killed, and Birkenau, run from a Nazi headquarters at Auschwitz, where mainly Jews died.

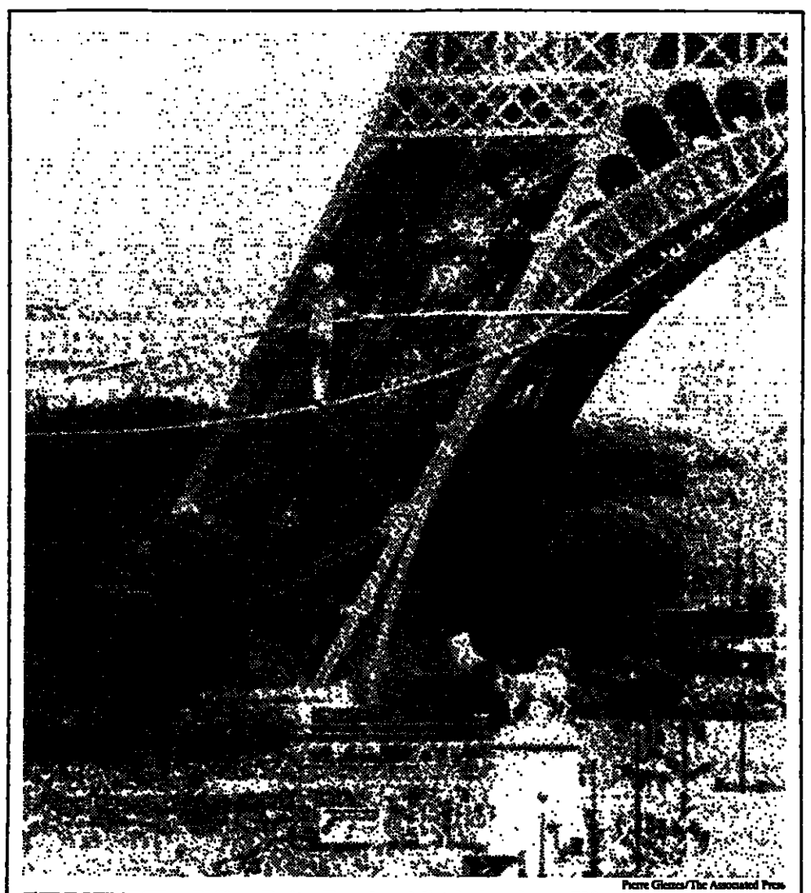
■ Pope Decries Hostility

Pope John Paul II on Sunday declared hostility toward Jews to be contrary to Christianity, Agence France-Presse reported from Rome.

In an apostolic letter marking the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, the pope said he wanted to repeat "in the strongest possible way that hostility and hatred towards Judaism are in complete contradiction to the Christian vision of human dignity."

As the object of Hitler's "final solution," he said, Jews were subjected to "deprivations and brutalities that are almost indescribable." This "planned barbarism," he added, would "forever remain a shame for humanity."

The pope, a Pole, said that, "the Jews of Poland, more than the others, lived this immense suffering: the images of the Warsaw ghetto under siege, as well as what we have come to learn about the camps at Auschwitz, Majdanek and Treblinka, surpass in horror anything that can be humanly imagined."



Pierre Glenza/The Associated Press

WIRE SERVICE — Philippe Petit, a French aerialist, inches along a 700-meter-long wire strung across the Seine from the Palais de Chaillot to the Eiffel Tower on Saturday to hand a copy of the Declaration of the Rights of Man to Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris. The feat was part of celebrations marking the 200th anniversary of the declaration. He crossed in about 45 minutes.

Israel Probes Reserve Officer Implicated in Colombia Affair

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israel, stung by reports that some of its citizens trained hit squads for Colombian drug cartels, opened an investigation Sunday of a reserve colonel accused of giving unlicensed weapons-training in Colombia.

The head of the criminal investigations division, Yehoshua Caspi, said on Israeli radio that the police would investigate whether the reserve colonel, Yair Klein, and his security firm had disclosed military expertise to unofficial bodies abroad without authorization. He said the police were acting on a Defense Ministry request.

Army Radio said that the charge carried a maximum three-year jail sentence.

Colombia's intelligence agency said last week that mercenaries from Israel, Britain and the United States had trained paramilitary squads linked to Colombian drug lords.

In radio and television interviews, Colonel Klein acknowledged training Colombian farmers to use weapons for self-defense, but denied any connection with the cocaine trade.

"We directed an organization in protecting their cattle," he said, adding that later, that organization had apparently "simply crossed the limit" to illegal activity.

Pledging to help the investigation, Colonel Klein added: "It appears Commander Caspi will have to investigate many senior officers, including some who are now in the Knesset, on their own involvement. If they are looking for a scapegoat, please, let's find all the rest."

The Israeli cabinet took up the controversy Sunday, with Education Minister Yitzhak Navon demanding the recall of all Israeli military advisers working abroad without a government license.

■ Concern Over Image

Joel Brinkley of The New York Times reported earlier from Jerusalem:

The Israeli government is trying to distance itself from Israeli mercenaries reported to have been supervising the assassination squads of Colombian drug traffickers.

Israeli officials are known to believe that Colonel Klein's reported activities are doing little to help Israel's international image. His voice was heard on a videotape provided by drug traffickers showing commandos apparently carrying out an assassination.

Meir Amit, former head of Mossad, Israel's intelligence service, said of the Klein case: "The greatest damage is that, rather than being known as producers in agriculture, in genetics, in medicine, our trademark is now in the security business, whether it be weapons or support systems."

Since word of the possible involvement of Israeli nationals in the drug traffickers' hit squads became known last week, the Foreign Ministry has repeatedly stated that the Israeli government has no connection with Colonel Klein or any other Israelis who may be working with drug traffickers.

The ministry added that no nation could control the activities of all its citizens living or traveling abroad, and the government officially notified Colombia on Thursday that Israel was willing to do whatever it could to assist in its war against the cocaine cartels.

In a statement issued last week, the Defense Ministry said that Colonel Klein's security consulting concern, called Spearhead, had no government permit to work in Colombia, as required by Israeli law.

The statement said: "An inquiry carried out by the Defense Ministry indicates that the defense establishment has never issued permits to Israelis to operate in any country, Colombia among them, in the selling of military expertise to, or training of, nongovernment elements, or elements not subject to the rule of the state."

IRAN: *Rafsanjani Defends Exclusion of Hard-Liner*

(Continued from page 1)

and Finance Minister Mohammed Javad Irvani.

In his speech, Mr. Rafsanjani for the first time publicly explained why he had decided to replace Mr. Mohtashemi with Abdollah Nouri in the key Interior Ministry post.

Mr. Mohtashemi, as Iran's former ambassador to Damascus, has been a central figure in the formation and support for the Islamic extremist network in Lebanon suspected of hostage-taking and attacks on U.S. targets.

The exclusion of Mr. Mohtashemi and several other prominent hard-liners from the proposed cabinet has been widely read as a sign that Mr. Rafsanjani will focus his administration on urgent reconstruction tasks while reducing tensions between Iran and Western countries, which can assist Iran with capital, technology and expertise.

Mr. Rafsanjani, describing his nominee, Mr. Nouri, said, "He is an organizer, a realist and a planner."

He noted that Mr. Nouri had worked closely with the Majlis over the past year on legislation to merge the Revolutionary Guards with the Iranian Army.

Turning to Mr. Mohtashemi, Mr. Rafsanjani said: "I am completely satisfied with Mohtashemi despite foreign media propaganda to the contrary. He is a close friend of mine."

But in continuing remarks, Mr. Rafsanjani made clear his preference for Mr. Nouri and implied that Mr. Mohtashemi's performance was lacking.

"Under the present conditions, I think Nouri is most fit and will act in a more planned way," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

■ Link to Airliner Bombing

Stephen Engelberg of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Administration officials say they believe that Mr. Mohtashemi set in motion the destruction of the Pan Am jetliner over Lockerbie, killing 270 people.

Mr. Mohtashemi, according to American officials, is believed to have met with representatives of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command to discuss retaliation for the downing of an Iranian Airbus carrying more that 200 people. That plane was shot down in July 1988 by an American warship in the Gulf. The United States has maintained that the incident was an accident.

Links to the Popular Front, a Syrian-backed group, and other pieces of evidence have prompted intelligence officials to piece together a circumstantial case that pins responsibility on Iran.

One official said that American analysts believe that the operation was blessed in 1988 by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Other officials have said, however, that the bombing appeared to be the handiwork of a faction in Iran that included Mr. Mohtashemi.

Indications of a power struggle over the future of Iran have been evident last week in the Iranian press.

Mr. Rafsanjani told Tehran Radio, "We are probably entering a new track in our country's history."

But Mr. Mohtashemi inveighed against the dangers of deviating from the "clear path" set by Ayatollah Khomeini.

COLOMBIA: *Minister Will Quit Because of Threats*

(Continued from page 1)

it sought after Colombia began its crackdown Aug. 18. Mr. Thornburgh conceded that none of the 12 had been arrested.

But he said: "We have the worldwide law-enforcement community on alert."

The Bogotá daily El Tiempo, said Communications Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds would fill in for Mrs. de Greiff on a special national council that must decide on extraditing drug traffickers.

Nearly 11,000 people have been detained in Colombia this month in a crackdown that began immediately after the assassination of a presidential candidate, Luis Carlos Galan, an outspoken opponent of the drug lords.

El Tiempo also reported Sunday that a court had struck down an arrest order for a Medellín boss, Pablo Escobar, after he had been charged with ordering rightist death squads to massacre peasants.

Judge Maria Helena Diaz had investigated the killings and signed the arrest order in 1988. She was assassinated Aug. 1 after refusing to reverse her order. A three-judge panel had upheld her decision in November 1988. But on Aug. 15 it reviewed the ruling and decided there was insufficient evidence against Mr. Escobar, El Tiempo reported.

The reversal was not reported at the time, but now will be examined by the government, El Tiempo said.

In New York, John Posada, 28, of Medellín, and his wife, Deysi, 26, of Cali, Colombia, were arrested at their Roslyn, New York, home, a U.S. Customs Service special agent, Arthur Stiffel, said.

"We estimate they were laundering approximately $50 million a year for seven years," Mr. Stiffel said. *(Reuters, AP)*

Planned Exposé Forces U.S. TV Star To Divulge Family's AIDS Infection

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A star of the U.S. television program "Starsky and Hutch," Paul Michael Glaser, has said he has decided to speak publicly about the death of his daughter from AIDS and the infection of his wife and son after learning that a tabloid newspaper, the National Enquirer, was preparing a story on it.

Mr. Glaser, who played the streetwise detective Dave Starsky in the police series from September 1975 to August 1979, was quoted in the Los Angeles Times as saying, "This has to be a story about how we rise above our fears."

Mr. Glaser, who is now a director, is not infected. His wife, Elizabeth, apparently contracted HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, through tainted blood transfusions received when she suffered complications before the birth of their daughter, Ariel, who died last year of AIDS at age 7.

Their son, 5, became infected with the virus before birth, the Glasers said. Neither mother nor son has any symptoms. Mrs. Glaser has been taking the anti-AIDS drug AZT for the past 18 months.

SOVIET: *Balts Denounce Attack*

(Continued from page 1)

for anything less than complete independence.

People reached by telephone Sunday in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania said they were alarmed by the severity of the Central Committee statement, which blamed the groups for fanning "nationalist hysteria," but added that they were not surprised by the attack.

The lengthy Central Committee statement was read Saturday evening at the start of the main Soviet television news and printed Sunday on the front page of Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper.

The statement warned that the situation in the Baltics threatened the entire country's "vital interests," and said that "urgent measures" were necessary, although it did not specify what actions were planned, if any.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev is reported to be on vacation and it was not known what role he played in issuing the statement.

"This criticism has been escalating since the beginning of August," said Mark Tarmak, chief editor of the newspaper of the Estonian Popular Front. "It was all obviously preparatory to this announcement, and we are not going to react with any kind of demonstrations or mass meetings. That would only give Moscow an opportunity to move in."

Leaders of the independent Baltic groups said they could not rule out violence by the Soviet authorities if a serious crackdown were to be ordered. As evidence, they pointed to the killing of nationalist demonstrators in Soviet Georgia by government troops in April.

The Central Committee is slated to take up the spiraling Soviet ethnic crisis at a special plenary session that has been repeatedly postponed and is now scheduled for sometime next month. Its statement noted that the plenum was intended to resolve the tensions "of our multinational homeland."

■ Sea of Flags in Moldavia

Soviet television on Sunday showed a sea of red, yellow and blue Moldavian flags overflowing Victory Square in Kishinev, The Associated Press reported.

The official Tass news agency said that the Moldavian president, Mircha I. Snegur, appealed to the crowd for calm discussion of a draft law that would make Moldavian the republic's official language. The Moldavian parliament will consider the bill Tuesday.

Nikolai Raiyulanu of the Moldavian Popular Front said by telephone from Kishinev that 250,000 to 300,000 people had jammed the square as about 2,000 members of Yedinstvo, a group made up mostly of Russians, Ukrainians and other minority groups, rallied nearby.

Tass said the non-Moldavian demonstrators had adopted a resolution calling the proposed law a violation of their rights.

Morocco Represents Senegal

Reuters

RABAT, Morocco — Morocco will represent Senegal's interests in Mauritania following last week's break in diplomatic relations between the two West African states, the Foreign Ministry announced.

VOYAGER: *Bound for Oblivion*

(Continued from page 1)

much hotter than its middle latitudes.

● The planet's magnetic poles are tilted an extreme 50 degrees away from from the poles around which the planet rotates, a far greater tilt than the 30 degrees scientists initially estimated. That means Neptune's magnetic north pole is closer to its equator than to its rotational north pole. It also means that Neptune is far more similar to Uranus, with its magnetic field tilt of 58 degrees, than it is to Earth, whose magnetic poles are tilted 12 degrees from its true, or rotational poles.

■ Additional Rings

John Noble Wilford of The New York Times reported earlier from Pasadena:

One and possibly three more rings have been discovered circling Neptune like multiple halos of sparkling debris, as scientists analyzed a flood of final pictures from Voyager 2.

Scientists also reported a nitrogen-rich atmosphere on Triton and possible anroras, or "southern lights," on Neptune.

The discovery of more faint rings around Neptune was reported by Dr. Bradford A. Smith, leader of the laboratory's photographic imaging team.

The Voyager 2 images disclosed a new ring, faint and narrow, lying closer to Neptune than any previously sighted. Pictures also showed a broad band of orbiting debris, more than 600 miles wide, between the two rings that the spacecraft had previously detected.

Flight controllers reported that the spacecraft continued to operate almost flawlessly, rolling on command to aim its two television cameras and sensing instruments on a receding Neptune and its surrounding rings and moons.

There has been no evidence that Neptunian radiation or orbiting debris caused the one-ton spacecraft any damage.

Officials estimate that the craft has sufficient fuel and electrical capacity to operate and communicate with Earth for at least another 25 years, by which time it may have penetrated interstellar space.

After its trajectory was bent by the gravitational forces of Neptune and Triton, Voyager 2 was on a course heading to the south of the sun's equatorial plane, the region occupied by the planets and their moons. Its predecessor, Voyager 1, veered off to the north of the planetary plane after its encounter with Saturn and its moon, Titan.

Neither spacecraft will be commanded to make any further changes in their trajectories. Said Lanny N. Miller, manager of flight engineering: "We go out of the solar system with what we've got."

SUNNY: *Britons Bask*

(Continued from page 1)

increased by more than 15 percent. Some London hospitals report an upsurge in knife and gunshot wounds treated.

Yet the casualty that has stirred the deepest concern is that grand English institution, the garden. Throughout much of Britain, the shortage of rain has meant reservoirs are low and water companies have imposed a ban on using water for purposed deemed not essential. The use of "hosepipes," or garden hoses, falls into that category, much to the outrage of the nation's gardeners. A few have decided to simply ignore the ban. The offenders have been dubbed "hosepipe hooligans" by the British press.

The first of the garden vigilantes to be convicted was fined $320 last Tuesday in a court in Devon, for watering with impunity. A retired builder, Norman Read, said he felt "bitter and cheated" by the verdict against him and vowed to save his garden at all costs.

"I've paid for the water and I'm entitled to use it," Mr. Read said. "It's not my fault if they haven't got it."

To an outsider, the land of the stiff upper lip and the Dunkirk spirit seems to be overreacting to its summer. Daytime temperatures are actually averaging just above 75 degrees Fahrenheit. The hottest day so far this summer was July 22, when it reached 93.6 degrees.

But if the British are more sensitive to weather than people in most countries, that is perhaps understandable. Britain enjoys a moderate maritime climate in general, yet the weather can be quite volatile from day to day, or hour to hour. "For a populated area, we have some of the most changeable weather in the world," observed Mr. Fish.

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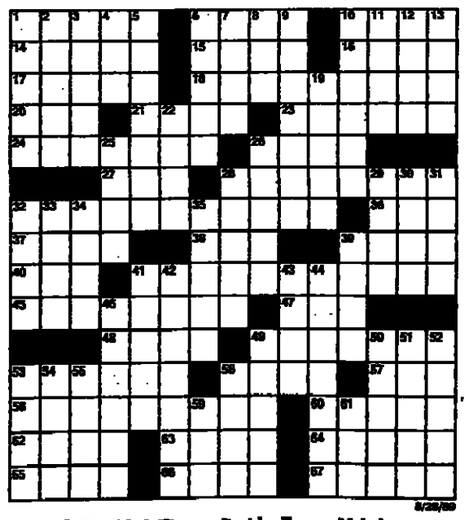

8/28/89

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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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Baltic Independence Groups, Gaining Strength, Predict Showdown With Moscow

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

RIGA, U.S.S.R. — Visvaldis Brinkmanis is busy signing up citizens for a future Latvian republic independent of the Soviet Union. As of the weekend, he had registered 480,000 people.

The names and addresses are tabulated on a Macintosh computer, donated to the National Independence Movement of Latvia by sympathizers in the United States.

As soon as 800,000 people have signed up — a majority of ethnic Latvians — Mr. Brinkmanis plans to summon a "citizens' congress" that will declare itself the sovereign representative of the Latvian nation. He hopes to reach the target by the end of October.

The last few weeks have witnessed a surge of publicly expressed support in the Baltic republics for the idea of outright independence. The result is a major nationalist challenge to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev at a time when he needs to focus his energy on rescuing his *perestroika* renewal drive from a deepening economic crisis.

Ethnic tensions are mounting in other parts of the Soviet Union. Azerbaijanis and Armenians, Georgians and Abkhazians are at each other's throats in Transcaucasia. Strikes and nationalist protests are under way in the southwestern republic of Moldavia.

The Central Asian republics are simmering after riots in Uzbekistan in May that left 100 people dead and thousands homeless. The Ukraine, the second largest republic in the Soviet Union after the Russian Federation, is beginning to stir.

But it is in the Baltic republics, long regarded as a laboratory for social change in the Soviet Union, that the independence struggle is most advanced.

Events are moving so fast that many activists are now bracing for a showdown with Moscow during the next year. The Kremlin, they predict, will be faced with the unenviable choice between granting the principle of independence and cracking down hard.

"Time is running out," said Tunne Kelam, a leader of the Estonian National Independence Party. "The Soviet empire is starting to collapse. Moscow is weak. We consider that the whole ship is sinking. The problem is how to jump out of the ship before it finally goes down — and make sure that we have effective lifeboats."

"Only independence will satisfy us," said Mr. Brinkmanis, a retired engineer who now heads the Latvian Independence Movement. "A confederation with Russia would mean the continuation of decades-long slavery. We can be good friends with the Russians, but only across a closed border."

The speed with which the separatist movements have grown is astonishing. A year ago, the Latvian Independence Movement had only 40 members. Today, it has 11,000.

The movement's success has forced the more mainstream Latvian Popular Front, the largest organization in the republic, to call for independence as a long-term goal.

Similar developments have taken place in the neighboring Baltic republics of Lithuania and Estonia. To keep pace with public opinion, grass-roots movements that were formed "to support perestroika" have been forced to endorse strivings for national independence.

"At first nobody wanted to say the word 'independence' because they feared Moscow's reaction," said Andres Raid, a reporter for Estonian television. "But then someone said 'I' and nothing happened. Then they said 'N' and still nothing happened. Eventually they blurted out the entire word."

The most important debate in the Baltic republics is not about whether independence is desirable, but about how to achieve it. Activists like Mr. Brinkmanis and Mr. Kelam favor "extraparliamentary" methods such as "citizens' congresses." Popular Front leaders want to work through Soviet institutions in the belief that they will soon win control of the existing republican parliaments.

Independence activists look back to the period between the two world wars as a Golden Age. Dominated for centuries by Russia, Sweden and Poland, the Baltic region achieved independence after World War I and the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. Parliamentary democracy eventually gave way to dictatorship — but at least it was their own dictatorship.

The Baltic states were assigned to the Soviet "sphere of influence" under a secret deal between Hitler and Stalin concluded on Aug. 23, 1939. Known as the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact after the Soviet and German foreign ministers, it paved the way for Germany's move into Poland the next month and the Soviet annexation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in June 1940.

After Mr. Gorbachev came to power in 1985, the Baltic republics were tacitly encouraged to seek greater autonomy from Moscow. The new Soviet leader evidently regarded the region, with its small population and westward-looking traditions, as an ideal testing ground for perestroika.

But while perestroika has allowed the Baltic peoples greater freedom of expression than they enjoyed for decades, it also has added to their sense of frustration. Many activists now look back on the May session of the new Soviet legislature, the Congress of People's Deputies — which demonstrated that reformers were in a minority — as providing a boost to separatist sentiment.

"We have lost our belief in the possibility of establishing a sovereign Latvian state within the Soviet Union," said Ianis Freimanis, a Popular Front leader. "Baltic deputies to the Congress were disillusioned to discover that the other republics did not support our struggle for autonomy. We were alone."

The nationalist mood has been fueled by the 50th anniversary of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, marked Wednesday by the formation of a 650-kilometer (400-mile) human chain linking the three Baltic capitals. Street vendors in Riga sold stickers depicting Hitler and Stalin as newlyweds, carving up the cake of Eastern Europe. Demonstrators waved placards with slogans like "No to Colonialism" and "U.S.S.R. Go Home."

Thanks to *glasnost*, or openness, local news organizations show little inhibition about reporting these developments. Last week, the popular "Good Evening" program on Latvian state television carried footage of demonstrators sawing off "Soviet Socialist Republic" from a Latvian border signpost. The program's presenters, all Popular Front supporters, routinely refer to the Soviet "occupation" of Latvia in 1940.

The latest edition of Atmoda, the weekly newspaper of the Latvian Popular Front, includes a draft constitution for a future independent Latvian republic guaranteeing free speech, freedom of emigration and private ownership of land.

Registration of citizens for the new, independent Latvia is held from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M., seven days a week, in a second-floor room of St. Gertrude's Church on Lenin Street. Only citizens of the prewar republic and their direct descendants are eligible, thus excluding most of the Russian population.

"We consider that only Latvian citizens should have the right to participate in the congress and decide the future of the republic," said Oskar Kalninj, an Independence Movement activist supervising registration in central Riga.

The goal of the Independence Movement is clear enough. It is seeking to restrict the right to vote on Latvia's future to the 50 per cent of the population most likely to vote in favor of independence. Non-Latvian residents are entitled to register as "candidate citizens" — as long as they accept the goal of an independent Latvia.

Similar moves are underway in Estonia, where the Estonians account for 61 percent of the population. The registration drive has been somewhat slower there — a result, perhaps, of the more favorable demographic situation — and only 200,000 or so Estonians have signed up. In Lithuania, where Lithuanians still predominate, there has been no serious attempt to organize citizens' committees.

The reaction of the Russian population to the "citizens' committees" has been predictably hostile. Russian organizations in both Latvia and Estonia have threatened retaliation in the form of "workers' soviets" along the lines of the revolutionary councils that provided the Communists a springboard to power in 1917.

With their population of little more than 7 million, the Baltic republics may seem relatively insignificant. But Soviet leaders fear that their vast multinational state could begin to unravel if even a small part managed to shake itself loose. The secession of the Baltic republics would almost certainly boost independence movements in larger republics like the Ukraine.

The independence activists know that Moscow has more than sufficient military force to suppress their movement.

"Our assessment is that they cannot afford a bloody crackdown, said Trivim Velliste, president of the Estonian Heritage Society. "In order to modernize the Soviet Union, they have to pursue perestroika — and you can't combine perestroika with a major crackdown in the Baltic republics."

Short of a brutal crackdown, the Kremlin also has the option of tacitly encouraging disruptive action by the Russian minority in Estonia, Latvia and the other republics. Strikes earlier this month by Russian workers in the Estonian capital, Tallinn, in protest against "discriminatory" new election legislation demonstrated the effectiveness of this counterbalancing political force.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Investment Watchdog Gets a New Set of Teeth

By ART PINE
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In 1976, amid mounting public fears that rich Arab oil sheikhs were about to buy up American land and corporations, a beleaguered President Gerald R. Ford did the best thing he could to quell American paranoia: He formed a committee to handle the issue.

For a decade, it worked exactly as planned: The high-level Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States essentially did nothing. America continued to welcome foreign investment. And the fear of a massive Arab takeover faded.

But last year, concerned anew about foreign investment, this time from Japan, Congress gave the panel heightened status — and new power to block acquisitions of U.S. companies. And the U.S. Department of the Treasury has just proposed regulations that some fear may turn the foreign-investment committee into a monster.

Proposed changes could turn the investment body into a monster

The new statutory authority alone transforms the committee, which had been little more than a monitoring group, into a "powerful actor" in international investment, said Joseph F. Dennin, a former assistant secretary of commerce who is now a trade lawyer in Washington.

Mr. Dennin argues that the committee's new powers are so broad, and the proposed regulations so ambiguous, that a potentially deal-blunting uncertainty will be injected into foreign acquisitions of U.S. companies.

He calls the new law a sword of Damocles hanging over would-be investors.

Susan Liebeler, former chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, agrees. She said that the legislative provision giving the foreign-investment committee its new power, called the Exon-Florio amendment, may do serious damage. The amendment is named for its sponsors, Senator J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska and Representative James J. Florio, Democrat of New Jersey.

Unless the new regulations are tightened, she said, the United States could end up discouraging overseas investors, choking off foreign capital that the country badly needs and making it easier for future administrations "to implement a policy of economic nationalism."

THE AMBIGUITY of the draft regulations is the major difficulty cited by critics. Under the Exon-Florio provision, the committee may move to block a proposed foreign acquisition or merger if the takeover threatens to "impair the national security."

But the new regulations, proposed by the Treasury on July 14, do not define "national security" or cite industries that might be exempt from possible intervention — lapses that Ms. Liebeler warns could open the way for abuses later on.

"An unfortunate result of this," Ms. Liebeler said, "is that a future administration can reinterpret national security to include economic security — without even rewriting the regulations." The effect, she said, is virtually to invite abuse.

Bradley R. Larschan, attorney for the Washington-based Association for International Investment, a lobby group for foreign investors, shares Ms. Liebeler's concerns. But he wants the committee merely to tighten its regulations, not to try to define national security.

"We believe you can't define national security" completely enough "to conceive of all the possible options," Mr. Larschan said. Instead, he said, the committee should decide in advance which industries to exempt and gear up to provide prompt — and certain — rulings for the rest.

Under the regulations now being proposed, the committee can reopen a case at any time against any acquisition or merger if it discovers that the affected companies omitted "material information" when they reported the proposed deal. But it does not spell out what such information includes.

Mr. Larschan also wants the panel to establish a "fast-track" procedure to deliver a ruling for time-sensitive proposals within 72 hours. And he wants the committee to exempt most smaller deals, say, of $15 million or less, that do not involve weaponry.

Ironically, the furor comes despite a track record for the committee that even critics praise as judicious.

It is still not clear how the Treasury will respond to the barrage of complaints expected in response to its July 14 proposal.

But it is likely that the battle will continue no matter what Treasury does. An increasingly activist Department of Commerce, which lost out to the Treasury in the bid over which of the economic agencies should chair the eight-member panel, is pushing for tougher reviews of proposed foreign acquisitions.

Greenpeace and Dental Fillings: Parts of Perestroika Boom

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The hottest-selling record in Moscow these days is a rock album — the result of an unlikely joint venture between the environmental group Greenpeace and the state-owned Soviet record company Melodiya.

The album, featuring cuts donated by two dozen of the West's most-popular rock stars, is the first compilation of Western rock to be officially released in the Soviet Union, where a thriving black market exists for bootlegged tapes.

Called "Breakthrough," the album has earned more than $30 million since it was released last March and sold 2 million records. Greenpeace expect Soviet fans to buy at least another 2 million.

This deal may rank among the most unusual of the nearly 800 joint ventures between the Soviet Union and the West since Moscow authorized these arrangements in early 1987.

Unlike most Western organizations, Greenpeace is not bothered by the major impediment to Western joint ventures with the Soviets — the inability of companies to convert Russian rubles into hard currency that can be spent outside the Soviet Union.

Many Western companies engage in complex bartering arrangements, involving sales of Soviet products to European, American or Asian countries, to get profits from their Soviet ventures. For example, Pepsi Cola Co., a pioneer in dealing with the Soviets, markets Stolichnaya vodka in the United States to get cash from Russia for its soft-drink sales.

Greenpeace will use proceeds from the record sales to push its programs in the Soviet Union. It is donating half of the proceeds to the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity, a Soviet-run, Moscow-based East-West think tank. It will use the rest to open an office in Moscow.

The Greenpeace-Melodiya venture illustrates a new turn in trade with the Soviet Union. Spurred by the new political and economic openings to the West, joint ventures are blossoming, with smaller, specialized companies creating niches for themselves alongside the industrial giants.

U.S. companies are lagging behind their European and Japanese counterparts. Of the nearly 800 joint ventures that have been registered, less than 50 involve U.S. companies.

A company from York, Pennsylvania, for example, entered into a joint venture with Moscow this month to manufacture dental-filling materials in the Soviet Union. The 100-year-old privately owned company, Dentsply International, is the largest maker of dental fillings in the world, with close to $300 million in annual sales.

The company is joining in a $6 million arrangement to make enameled dental-filling material — which matches the color of natural teeth — in a large factory in Kharkov that already produces millions of false teeth a year.

Dentsply and the Soviet ministry are each contributing $3 million to the venture. Any dollar profits for Dentsply will come from sales of the Soviet-made fillings in European or Third World countries.

"You won't see metal fillings in the Soviet Union any more," said Jeffrey A. Burt, a lawyer with Arnold & Porter who represented Dentsply International.

Mr. Burt said he, along with representatives from APCO Inc., the law firm's consulting group, made four trips to the Soviet Union to seal the deal. APCO has its own joint venture to help American cli

See SOVIET, Page 11

Bill Stover/The New York Times

Donald W. Bennett, director of Lambert St. Louis International Airport, who wants passenger fees to be used to help pay for expansion.

Airport '89: Battle for Control in U.S.

By Carl H. Lavin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the world of air travel, where airlines and passengers are still buffeted by the effects of deregulation 10 years ago, a new battle is looming: the fight for control of U.S. airports.

On one side is U.S. air carriers. Through a series of long-term leases for airport gates, they have gained powerful control over the airports where they land.

Airlines say this is a victory for passengers and the free market. But critics say the carriers are using this power to stifle competition, maintain high fares and block airport expansion.

The other side consists of the airports themselves. These quasi-governmental agencies with local roots are looking for new ways to finance the airport expansion needed to keep pace with surging air traffic.

They argue that they need an independent source of funds to break the stranglehold of the carriers and ensure competition.

The battle is being fought at airports across the United States. But it is coming to a head in Washington, where a Senate hearing on airline concentration is scheduled for next month and where airport operators are lobbying for the power to charge passenger fees.

Congress banned such fees in 1973 after city governments began to divert these funds from the airports and use them to keep real estate taxes down.

Now, airport operators want these fees back and promise they will be earmarked for aviation projects under their control.

'To permit the incumbent airlines to veto capital expansion is really insufferable.'

Alfred Kahn, Cornell University economist and former head of the Civil Aeronautics Board

"This is a top priority for airports across the country," said Robert R. Wigington, a lobbyist for the airport trade group, the Airport Operators Council International.

The simple fact of life for airports is that in many cases, more than 50 percent of their income comes from the payments airlines make to lease landing rights, cargo areas and gates.

These payments generally account for 3 percent to 4 percent of a carrier's operating costs.

Many of these leases also give dominant carriers the power to veto any large airport project before the money is spent.

And while airlines in general support efforts to add to airport capacity, in many instances individual carriers are reluctant to help pay for projects that could allow a new entrant to challenge the dominant airline's market share at an airport.

Airports say the money from a passenger fee would help them keep pace with the huge growth in the number of air travelers.

A normal day 10 years from now will be as busy as a Thanksgiving weekend now, aviation experts say, but only two new airports are on the drawing boards — in Denver and Austin, Texas. As airports attempt to expand, conflicts are erupting across the country.

In Denver, voters have overwhelmingly approved a plan to tear down Stapleton International Airport and replace it with a new $3 billion landing site, which would be the world's largest.

Construction will begin next month on what will be the first big airport to be built in the United States since Dallas-Fort Worth opened in 1974.

The new airport will be paid for by fees from airlines, parking concessions and retail stores, along with some $500 million being sought from the federal government.

Continental Airlines and United Airlines, which together carry almost all the traffic to Stapleton, have argued that it is not worth the money to build new capacity in a market where passenger traffic has dropped by about 18,000 a day in the past year because of Denver's crippled economy.

In fact, the airlines have so many objections to the financing plan, they have made it clear that if they had total control there would be no new Denver airport.

But this month, the Federal Aviation Administration removed the last hurdle to construction when it rejected environmental objections and cleared the way for construction to begin Sept. 25.

The new airport will cost Denver air travelers millions in raised ticket prices, say the airlines.

"Our airport charges would go from $30 million a year to $100 million a year and we would be faced with recovering that cost,"

See AIRPORTS, Page 9

U.S. Tool Orders Plunge as Auto Demand Eases

By Jonathan P. Hicks
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Orders for U.S.-made machine tools dropped 20.7 percent in July from the June level, according to a report for release Monday, as the slowdown in the automobile industry continued to hurt makers of factory machinery.

The Association for Manufacturing Technology said in its monthly report that the July figures represented the lowest monthly level of new orders this year. For the first seven months of the year, orders for machine tools were down 18.5 percent compared with the first seven months of 1988.

The association said orders declined to $190.9 million in July, from June's $240.7 million. Compared with July of last year, orders were down 25.1 percent, the report said.

Although the third quarter is historically the weakest period for orders for U.S. machine tools, some industry analysts said the figures revealed deeper problems than the typical seasonal slowdown. They attributed the continued decline to the strength of the dollar and slower economic growth, in addition to auto-industry production cutbacks.

"We are seeing a widening circle of slowing in the economy," said Ronald Petrie, an analyst with McDonald & Co. in Cleveland. "The slowing goes beyond the cutbacks in auto production. We're also seeing a lot more softness in steel prices and industrial commodities are softening."

He added, "American manufacturers are playing things conservatively and as a result, we're seeing more and more delays in their orders for new machine tools."

Machine tools are power-driven devices that cut or shape metal parts used in everything from appliances to vehicles. Economists consider their sales and orders important indicators of capital-spending patterns by makers of large products like automobiles.

Several machine-tool producers said they had been encouraged by a consistently high level of inquiries.

"Although the automobile industry orders have not been strong, we're seeing strength in aircraft and aerospace, farm equipment and construction," said Richard O. Priebe, a spokesman for Cross & Trecker Corp., the second-largest U.S. maker of machine tools.

L. Michael Braig, an analyst with Prescott Ball & Turben, said that he expected orders to decline 15 to 20 percent overall this year. "I don't see the rate of decline changing very much," Mr. Braig said. "What we're seeing now is pretty much the picture for the rest of the year."

Plessey Plans Japan Link

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The British electronics concern Plessey Co. said over the weekend that it would seek a partnership with "a leading Japanese semiconductor manufacturer" if it succeeds in fighting off a current hostile takeover bid.

If the joint bid by the British group General Electric Co. and the West German electronics giant Siemens AG fails, Plessey intends to sell a 50 percent shareholding worth an estimated £825 million ($1.3 billion) in a telecommunications joint venture with GEC, in order to develop activities in other areas, Plessey said Saturday.

The areas to be developed include electronics related to defense and avionics.

Plessey did not indicate the name of its potential partner, but press reports on Sunday indicated that it would be either Sony Corp. or Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.

The aim of the partnership would be to permit exchanges of technology and products and to enable Plessey to enter Asian markets.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Aug. 25*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.215	3.4675	1.1273	0.3344	0.1571 *	—	5.394 *	1.3076	1.539 *
Brussels(a)	41.015	64.28	20.9845	6.2005	2.913 *	18.547	—	24.2405	0.2854
Frankfurt	1.961	3.075	—	0.2967	0.1394 *	0.8871	4.784 *	1.16	1.365 *
London (b)	1.5715	—	2.8715	10.2650	2,287.50	3.4655	64.285	2.4588	225.445
Milan	1,407.75	2,206.60	717.80	212.95	—	636.63	34.327	831.75	9.793
New York(c)	—	1.567 b	1.9625	6.409	1,408.50	2.2115	41.03	1.691	143.90
Paris	6.411	10.364	3.2707	—	0.4487 *	2.9985	0.1613	3.9893	4.602 *
Tokyo	143.70	225.23	73.18	21.71	0.102	64.94	3.5046	84.97	—
Zurich	1.4865	2.4511	0.8625	0.256	0.1203 *	0.7654	4.1152 *	—	1.1765 *
1 ECU	1.0893	0.6749	2.0772	7.0022	1,490.90	2.3414	43.4214	1.7907	152.856
1 SDR	1.3476	0.7957	2.4466	8.2482	N.Q.	2.7579	51.172	2.1891	179.099

*Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	615.00	Fin. markka	4.4080	Mex. peso	2546.00	S. Afr. rand	2.763
Austral. $	1.3095	Greek drac.	168.60	N. Zealand $	1.69	Soviet ruble*	0.6401
Austr. schil.	13.80	Hong Kong $	7.806	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	122.60
Brazil cruz.	2.627	Indian rupee	16.57	Norw. krone	7.121	Swed. krona	6.6075
Canadian $	1.1747	Indo. rupiah	1771.00	Phil. peso	21.75	Taiwan $	25.40
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Irish £	0.7345	Port. escudo	163.35	Thai baht	25.83
Danish krone	7.6125	Israeli shek.	1.97	Saudi riyal	3.749	Turkish lira	2181.00
Egypt. pound	2.5632	Kuwaiti dinar	0.297	Sing. $	1.968	UAE dirham	3.6701
		Malay. ring.	2.693	S. Kor. won	661.10	Venez. boliv.	38.25

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5631	1.5567	1.5509	Canadian dollar	1.1779	1.1810	1.1842
Japanese yen	143.10	142.67	142.29	Swiss franc	1.6894	1.6861	1.6840
Deutsche mark	1.9548	1.9539	1.9512				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	2,732.36	2,687.97	+ 1.65 %
DJ Util.	218.37	216.93	+ 0.66 %
DJ Trans.	1,467.99	1,442.39	+ 1.78 %
S & P 100	326.71	322.24	+ 1.39 %
S & P 500	350.52	346.03	+ 1.30 %
S & P Ind	401.79	395.84	+ 1.50 %
NYSE Cp	194.79	192.64	+ 1.12 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,398.50	2,375.10	+ 0.99 %
FT 30	n.a.	1,979.00	— %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	34,739.00	35,063.00	— 0.92 %
West Germany			
Commerzbk	1,982.60	1,945.20	+ 1.92 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	2,516.78	2,573.16	— 2.19 %
World			
MSCIP	539.20	536.30	+ 0.54 %

World index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

	Aug. 25	Aug. 18
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Federal funds rate	8 15/16	8 7/8
Prime rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
Japan		
Discount	3 1/4	3 1/4
Call money	5 7/32	5 9/32
3-month interbank	5 5/8	5 13/32
West Germany		
Lombard	7.00	7.00
Call money	6.80	6.85
3-month interbank	7.10	7.00
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	14 1/8	13 7/8
3-month interbank	13 15/16	13 7/8

Gold	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix, $	360.45	366.25	— 1.58 %

Signs of Faster Growth Likely in GNP Revision

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government, buoyed by figures showing the economy doing much better than expected, is likely this week to increase its estimate of annual economic growth.

The Commerce Department, due on Tuesday to issue a new estimate of gross national product based on the second quarter, is expected to show a 2.5 percent rise in the annual rate, adjusted for inflation, instead of the 1.7 percent projected by the department on July 27.

It will make one more revision in its second-quarter figures for GNP, the broadest economic gauge which measures total output of goods and services, in September. The revisions in GNP estimates are the result of more data becoming available.

GNP grew by 3.7 percent in the first three months of 1989.

The huge U.S. trade deficit has hindered growth, but June's trade gap of $8.17 billion, helped by rising exports, was the lowest in more than four years.

The revised estimate appeared to confound some analysts who predicted that the U.S. economy was at a standstill.

"The economy was not grinding to a halt," said Donald Ratajczak, director of economic forecasting at Georgia State University in Atlanta. "Instead it was on a mid-course correction and is ready to rebound in the third quarter."

Inflation could also be slightly lower. "Better growth and a little lower inflation would be a nice result of the revisions," said Allen Sinai, chief economist for The Boston Co.

The U.S. economy's expansion, now in its seventh year, is the second-longest ever, but the pace is slow compared to earlier periods of growth, and economists disagree over the outlook.

Wall Street stocks surged to new highs last week, partly fueled by the view that the economy had gained momentum. But analysts said the market could be hit by worries over interest rates and inflation.

Bigger Debt Arrears Seen

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Major Third World countries are expected to fall behind in interest payments on debt by nearly another $5 billion this year, pushing their payments in arrears to more than $15 billion, according to a group of leading bank lenders.

Fifteen countries singled out by the United States for special help will fall behind by $4.868 billion in their interest payments this year, raising arrears to a record $15.079 billion, according to the banks.

Brazil, Argentina and Mexico owe the most, according to figures on the 15 compiled by the Institute of International Finance, a group of major lending banks.

By the end of 1990, the 15 will owe about $524 billion to banks and governments, with nearly another $50 billion in interest payments falling due. Most have not paid anything on the principal of their debt since the crisis began in 1982.

Christian Barrett, an economist at the institute, said falling behind on servicing the debt is a conscious policy of many government leaders.

"Their governments need capital, and that's the way they decide to get it," Mr. Barrett said. "But it's a policy that discourages new lending from abroad and discourages their own citizens from bringing home the money they've sent abroad."

Dollar Seen Moving Up This Week

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar is expected to move higher this week, according to dealers.

"There's serious pent-up demand for the dollar," said Françoise Soares-Kemp of Credit Suisse in New York.

Dealers said the U.S. currency continues to draw support from belief that the Federal Reserve Board is unlikely to ease credit soon, given the recent U.S. economic vigor.

The U.S. currency rose Friday to 1.9625 Deutsche marks, from 1.9575 DM on Thursday.

"We could find ourselves well over the 2-DM area in the next several weeks," said Ms. Soares-Kemp.

Walter Simon of Julius Baer & Co. said the prospect of Monday's holiday in Britain had already supported the dollar. "The Bank of England will not be there on Monday, and that means sterling might be vulnerable," he said.

This week, the market will get a slew of U.S. economic data. But the wait for direction could take another week.

"We really have to wait until after Labor Day to see where the dollar goes," said John McCarthy of Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank. "But I'm sure it's going up."

Nixdorf: The Weight of a Legend

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — Klaus Luft, chairman of Nixdorf Computer AG, was given a tough act to follow when he unexpectedly succeeded Heinz Nixdorf, founder of the West German computer concern, as chairman in March 1986.

Mr. Nixdorf, who died of a heart attack at 60 while dancing at a company party, was a flamboyant entrepreneur. He was a man who used technical skills and marketing acumen to build an international computer concern that pioneered a number of electronic tools in the 1960s.

He is revered as almost the only German instance of a successful *unternehmer*, the German word that comes closest to "entrepreneur."

The Nixdorf legend weighs on Mr. Luft, particularly because the company, which produces minicomputers, personal computers, office systems, software and telecommunications equipment, has run into severe problems.

After years of profitability and a reputation as West Germany's glamour stock, the company has suffered losses. The German business press has tended to blame Mr. Luft for Nixdorf's troubles, criticizing his background, which is in sales and marketing rather than the technical end of the business, where Nixdorf began.

But Mr. Luft and industry analysts point to global problems in the minicomputer business as the root of Nixdorf's troubles.

Mr. Luft, 49, says the company is counting on a management restructuring, cost cutting and increased focus on software and services to turn itself around.

Nixdorf recently posted a loss of 297 million Deutsche marks ($151.5 million) for the first half of 1989, compared with a loss of 26 million DM in the same 1988 period. Sales were up 5 percent, to 2.426 billion DM, from 2.312 billion a year earlier.

Its results have hurt Nixdorf's stock price, which closed at 355.5 DM on Friday after being as high as 380 DM in July.

Mr. Luft attributes the losses to higher costs, particularly for memory chips, as well as the restructuring and fierce competition in small computers.

"We aren't the only minicomputer maker in the world who is suffering," he said in an interview. "Look at Norsk Data in Norway, or Wang Computer in the U.S. The entire small-computer industry is having problems."

Nixdorf had a history of aggressive expansion since Mr. Nixdorf founded the company in 1952 as the Laboratory for Impulse Technology. It was slow to abandon that strategy at a time when fierce competition and soaring costs were reshaping the minicomputer market.

"We assessed the market incorrectly," Mr. Luft now concedes. "It was a management misjudgment."

"There isn't a minicomputer maker who isn't having difficulties," said Bill Coleman, who follows the industry for James Capel & Co. in London. "But Nixdorf still has strengths. The company pioneered the art of engineering solutions for specific customers in Europe."

He said the company had a large and loyal customer base and was one of the most powerful software companies in Europe.

Margot Schönen, analyst with Westdeutsche Landesbank AG in Dusseldorf, said: "They have about 3 billion marks in financial assets, so the high losses are not existence-threatening. The first half of this year could be the turning point, but it will take a long time until they return to profitability."

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.
The Quarterly Report as of 30th June 1989 has been published and may be obtained from:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam. Tel. + 31 - 20 - 211188

B.C.E.N. - EUROBANK

The Board of Directors of BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD (EUROBANK), during its meeting held on 25th August 1989, presided over by Mr. Bernard DUPUY, has coopted Mr. I.V. PONOMAREV as Director and appointed him Vice-Chairman and Managing Director of the Bank as from 2nd October 1989.

Mr. I.V. PONOMAREV has successively fulfilled responsabilities within THE BANK FOR FOREIGN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OF THE U.S.S.R., Moscow, then within THE STATE BANK OF THE U.S.S.R., Moscow, where he presently holds the functions of General Manager, Member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. I.V. PONOMAREV replaces in Paris Mr. I.V. POLETAEV, shortly assigned to important duties within THE BANK FOR FOREIGN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OF THE U.S.S.R. in Moscow.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, Mr. Bernard DUPUY has thanked Mr. I.V. POLETAEV for his eminent part in the Management of BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD (EUROBANK) and has welcomed Mr. I.V. PONOMAREV.

79/81, Bld. Haussmann Paris 8e.

Weekly International Bond Prices

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01 323 11 30
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Aug. 24

Dollar Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
United States					
AT&T	9	16	95	9.51	+114
Aetna Life	9½	95	102⅛	9.02	+61
Aetna Life	7¾	16	96	9.01	+84
Amer Genl	8⅝	91	99⅞	9.08	+55
Amer Genl	9	94	99⅞	9.02	+63
Amer Genl	9¾	95	102⅝	9.10	+79
Amer Genl	8½	98	95¾	9.31	+81
Anh.-Busch	9¾	92	99⅞	9.14	+84
Bell South Cap	9¼	93	101⅛	8.90	+45
Belowest	10⅛	92	102⅛	9.39	+90
Belowest	7⅜	93	95⅛	9.33	+85
Campbell Soup	8¼	91	98.050	9.40	+87
Campbell Soup	9⅛	93	99⅞	8.96	+51
Campbell Soup	10½	95	103½	9.39	+89
Campbell Soup	7½	98	89	9.40	+100
Chevron	10⅛	91	101⅛	9.29	+76
Chevron Corp	8¼	96	95⅛	9.14	+72
Coca Cola	8½	91	98⅝	9.36	+83
Coca Cola	8⅝	92	99⅝	8.77	+27
Dupont	10⅛	92	102⅛	9.10	+59
Dupont	9	94	99⅞	9.06	+65
Eli Lilly	10⅛	92	103	9.09	+59
Euro Cred Co	9¼	94	100⅛	9.08	+57
Exxon	10	91	101⅛	8.95	+42
Ford Motor Cr	8¼	90	99⅛	9.33	+80
Ford Motor Cr	7⅝	91	96½	9.37	+85
Ford Motor Cr	8	91	98	9.32	+84
Ford Motor Cr	8⅞	91	98⅞	9.32	+79
Ford Motor Cr	10½	91	102⅛	9.34	+82
Ford Motor Cr	9⅞	92	100⅛	9.16	+64
Ford Motor Cr	10	92	101⅛	9.15	+64
Ford Motor Co	11⅝	92	105½	9.28	+77
Ford Motor Cr	9½	93	100⅞	9.22	+77
Ford Motor Cr	11	94	102⅞	9.22	+80
Ford Motor Cr	12	95	105½	9.53	+102
Ford Motor Cr	9⅝	96	101⅛	9.23	+81
Ford Motor Cr	11	96	108⅛	9.22	+81
GEC	10½	91	101⅞	9.14	+61
GEC	9⅝	96	101⅞	9.10	+57
Gen Ele Cap	7⅝	91	97⅞	9.28	+75
Gen Ele Cap	8¼	91	98½	9.25	+72
Gen Ele Co	8	93	96⅞	9.07	+59
Gen Ele Cr Car	8¾	93	98½	9.24	+73
Gen Ele Cap	9	93	100⅛	8.92	+47
Gen Ele Co	9⅝	93	101⅛	8.78	+32
Gen Ele Cap	9½	95	102⅛	9.00	+39
Gen Re Corp	9¼	92	101⅛	9.18	+68
General Motors	9⅜	92	100	9.11	+60
GMAC	7⅜	91	97	9.33	+80
GMAC	8¾	91	99⅛	9.13	+60
GMAC	8⅞	91	99⅞	9.06	+53
GMAC	10	91	101⅛	9.17	+60
GMAC	7⅝	92	95⅞	9.22	+70
GMAC	9⅝	92	100⅞	9.22	+71
GMAC	10	92	101⅛	9.38	+85
GMAC	10¼	92	101⅛	9.36	+83
GMAC	8½	93	97⅛	9.19	+72
GMAC	9⅝	93	101⅛	9.21	+73
GMAC	8	94	96	9.04	+63
GMAC	10	94	102⅛	9.22	+80
GMAC	9	96	99.050	9.18	+75
GMAC	9½	96	100⅛	9.07	+65
GMAC Canada	9¼	93	99⅞	9.25	+80
IBM	8⅞	91	99⅞	9.13	+60
IBM	8⅝	91	99⅝	9.05	+52
IBM	9	92	100⅛	8.84	+35
IBM	9	92	100¼	8.80	+30
IBM	9½	92	101½	8.93	+41
IBM	10	92	102⅛	8.96	+47
IBM	10⅛	95	103⅞	9.31	+84
IBM Cred	7⅜	91	97⅝	9.18	+65
IBM Intl Fin	8⅝	92	99⅞	8.65	+14
Kellogg	9⅛	91	99⅞	9.17	+64
Kellogg	9½	92	100⅞	9.01	+50
Liberty Mut	9⅝	93	100	9.11	+66
Liberty Mut	8⅝	95	97⅛	9.02	+59
Lincoln Nat	9⅞	95	101⅛	9.38	+97
Metlife	7¾	96	92⅞	9.18	+75
Manv Fund	8¼	94	94⅞	9.23	+81
Morgan Gty	7⅜	91	96⅛	9.20	+68
Morgan J P	10⅛	92	102⅛	9.15	+66
New England	11⅝	95	107½	9.35	+107
Pepsico	7⅜	93	93⅞	9.39	+91
Pepsico	8	93	96	9.35	+87
Prudential	7⅜	91	97⅞	9.14	+61
Prudential	8	93	97⅝	8.77	+31
Prudential	12⅝	95	108⅛	9.63	+114
S&S Fin Intl	10⅝	96	103	9.52	+109
Utd Tech Corp	11⅛	92	103⅞	9.34	+82
Utd Tech Corp	7⅜	93	94⅞	9.21	+74
Utd Tech Fin	10⅛	95	103⅞	9.58	+108
Warner Lamb	8⅝	96	95⅛	9.09	+67
Xerox	10	93	101½	9.49	+102
Far East					
Toyota Motor	8	91	98¾	9.21	+68
Toyota Motor	8	91	98¾	9.21	+68
Dai-Ichi Fin	8⅝	91	98¾	9.30	+77
Toyota Motor	8¼	91	98⅝	9.03	+50
Toyota Motor	10⅛	91	101½	9.20	+67
Toyota Motor	8¼	91	99⅞	8.76	+23
Dkb Asia	8⅝	91	98.050	9.27	+74
LTCB	8	91	98⅝	8.69	+16
Sumit Trust 2	7⅜	91	96⅞	9.36	+83
Toyota Motor	9½	91	101.050	8.93	+41
Ind Bk Jap	7⅝	92	96⅝	9.26	+74
Mitsub Cor	7⅝	92	95⅝	9.35	+83
Toyota Motor	7⅜	92	95⅛	9.20	+68
Sumit Bank	7½	92	95⅞	9.34	+83
Panasonic	9⅝	92	100⅛	8.95	+45
Dai-Ichi Kb	9⅝	92	101⅛	9.13	+63
Ibj Finance	9⅝	92	101⅛	9.13	+63
Sumit Bank	9⅝	92	101⅛	9.15	+66
LTCB	9¼	92	100⅛	9.15	+66
Metro Tokyo	9½	93	101⅛	8.93	+44
IBJ Fin	9⅝	93	101⅛	9.09	+61
Nip Credit	8⅝	93	101⅛	9.18	+70
LTCB	10	93	98⅝	8.98	+50
Ind Bk Jap	10	93	101⅝	9.31	+83
LTCB	9	93	96⅛	9.14	+66
Nip Credit	10⅛	93	103⅛	9.18	+71
LTCB	9⅝	93	102⅛	9.13	+65
LTCB	7⅝	93	95⅛	9.18	+70
LTCB	9¾	93	101	9.04	+57
Metro Tokyo	9⅛	93	100⅛	8.90	+43
Ind Bk Jap	9	93	96⅛	9.01	+55
Nip Credit	8	93	96	9.25	+78
Osaka Prefect	9⅝	93	101⅛	8.88	+42
Tokyo El P	9⅝	93	101⅛	9.17	+71
NCB	9⅝	93	101⅞	9.17	+72
Dkb Asia 2	8	93	96⅝	9.10	+65
Jap Dev Bk	9⅝	93	102⅛	8.90	+45
Fuji Intl Fin	9⅝	93	100⅛	9.08	+63
Sumit Bank	9⅝	93	100⅛	9.12	+67
Bk Tokyo	8	93	96⅛	9.13	+68
Mitsub Fin 2	7⅝	93	95⅛	9.24	+80
Taiyo Kobe 2	7⅝	94	95⅛	9.34	+90
Jap Dev Bk	8	94	96⅛	8.87	+45
Metro Tokyo	9⅛	94	101½	8.84	+40
Toyota Credit	8½	94	98⅛	8.86	+45
Jap Dev Bk	9⅝	94	99⅛	8.85	+45
Osaka Prefect	8⅝	94	98⅛	8.85	+45
Osaka Prefect	10⅝	94	106	8.87	+45
Nip T&T	9⅝	95	102⅛	8.86	+46
Jap Fin Corp	9⅝	95	101½	8.88	+46
Nip T&T	9½	95	102⅛	8.88	+47
Nip Credit	10⅝	95	104⅛	9.27	+87
Jap Dev Bk	10⅛	95	102⅛	8.91	+49
Nip Credit	10⅝	95	106⅛	9.27	+86
Jap Highway	9⅝	95	103⅛	8.93	+50
Jap Fin Corp	10⅝	96	104⅛	8.92	+58
Kansai Elec P	10	96	103⅛	9.20	+78
Bk Tokyo	8	96	96⅞	9.12	+69
Jap Dev Bk	10	96	105⅛	8.85	+42
LTCB	8⅝	96	98⅞	9.03	+60

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Tokyo El P	8¾	96	97⅝	9.19	+76
LTCB	8	96	94⅝	9.15	+72
Metro Tokyo	8¼	96	96⅛	8.87	+45
LTCB	8	97	94⅝	9.11	+69
Ind Bk Jap	7⅝	97	93⅝	9.00	+59
Nip T&T	9⅝	98	102⅛	8.92	+53
Exp Imp Jap	9½	99	103⅛	8.91	+53
Exp Imp Jap	9⅝	99	105⅛	8.93	+55
Jap Fin Corp	9⅝	99	106	8.91	+53
Nip T&T	9	99	100⅛	8.88	+50
Kobe City	8⅝	99	99⅛	8.93	+55
Exp Imp Jap	8⅝	99	98⅛	8.84	+46
Combined US Euros pre 1994					
Austri Control	10	91	101¼	9.07	+54
BFCE	7⅜	91	96⅛	9.05	+52
Belgium 2	7½	91	96⅞	9.14	+62
Belgium 2	7⅝	91	97⅛	9.16	+63
Belgium 2	8½	91	99	9.15	+62
CCCE	7⅛	91	96¼	9.10	+58
CEPME	7⅝	91	97	9.11	+58
CNCA	7	91	96⅛	9.16	+64
CNT	7	91	95⅞	9.06	+53
Cr Foncier X/w	10⅛	91	102⅛	9.10	+57
Cr Lyonnais	9	91	99⅞	9.09	+56
Cr Natl	7⅛	91	96⅛	9.04	+52
Denmark	8⅝	91	99⅛	8.87	+34
Denmark	5⅞	91	98⅛	9.17	+64
Denmark	8⅝	91	98⅞	9.14	+61
EDC	8¼	91	98⅝	8.85	+32
EEC	7	91	96⅞	8.94	+42
EEC	8⅝	91	99⅛	8.91	+38
EIB	11	91	102⅛	9.00	+47
Exportfinans	8½	91	98⅞	9.16	+63
Fin Export Cr	9⅝	91	100⅛	9.07	+55
Fin Export	10⅝	91	102	9.18	+65
Italy	7	91	96⅛	8.91	+39
Italy	8⅝	91	99⅛	8.96	+43
New Zealand	7⅝	91	96⅞	9.25	+72
New Zealand	7⅝	91	96⅞	9.21	+67
Norway	7⅛	91	97⅛	8.83	+30
Prov Alberta	7⅝	91	96⅛	8.99	+46
Queensland	8	91	97⅛	9.30	+77
SEK	8⅝	91	99	9.05	+52
SEK	8⅝	91	99⅛	9.10	+57
SEK	10⅝	91	101½	9.08	+55
SEK	7⅛	91	96¼	9.10	+58
Sweden	7	91	96¼	9.02	+49
BFCE	7	92	95⅛	9.05	+54
Belgium	9⅝	92	100½	8.92	+45
CEPME	7¼	92	95⅛	9.07	+56
CNCA	11⅝	92	105⅛	9.13	+62
Cr Foncier X/w	12½	92	108⅛	9.12	+63
Cr Natl	7⅝	92	96⅛	9.06	+54
Denmark	7⅛	92	95⅛	9.05	+54
EIB	8⅝	92	99⅛	8.94	+44
Exportfin	7⅝	92	96⅛	9.09	+57
Exportfin	11⅝	92	104⅛	9.21	+70
Fin Export Cr	8½	92	98⅛	9.09	+58
Norsk Hydro	7⅛	92	95⅛	9.19	+72
Queensland	7⅝	92	95⅛	9.31	+79
SEK	8½	92	97⅛	9.31	+79
Sec Victoria	9⅝	92	100½	9.28	+78
St Bk Sth Aust	10⅝	92	101⅛	9.32	+81
Statoil	9⅝	92	100⅛	9.18	+67
Sweden	10⅝	92	103⅛	8.88	+39
Sweden	7	92	95⅛	8.97	+46
Victoria	10	92	101½	9.27	+78
Victoria P	11⅝	92	105⅛	9.26	+75
World Bk	11	92	104⅛	8.98	+47
World Bk	7	92	95⅛	8.94	+42
Austra Wheat	9½	93	100⅞	9.22	+78
Austri Control	8⅝	93	97½	8.95	+47
Austria	9⅝	93	102	8.91	+43
BFCE	7⅝	93	94½	9.03	+56
Belgium	8½	93	98⅛	8.94	+46
Belgium 2	8⅝	93	97⅛	9.00	+52
CBA	7⅝	93	100⅛	8.98	+52
CNCA	9⅝	93	101	9.06	+61
Com Bk Aus.	10	93	103⅛	8.87	+42
Cr Lyonnais	7⅝	93	95⅞	9.15	+69
Cr Natl	8⅝	93	96	8.89	+41
Denmark	7⅝	93	96⅛	9.01	+54
EDF	7⅝	93	96	8.89	+45
EEC	7⅝	93	95⅛	8.86	+38
EEC	10	93	103⅛	8.84	+36
EEC Oct	12	93	110⅛	8.85	+40
EEC	8⅝	93	99½	8.86	+38
EIB	7⅝	93	96	8.93	+48
EIB	11⅝	93	109⅛	8.88	+43
EIB 'A'	7⅝	93	96	8.84	+39
Eurofima	9⅝	93	101⅛	8.88	+41
Exportfin	7⅝	93	95⅛	8.99	+53
Exportfin	7⅝	93	95⅛	9.04	+58
Ferrovie Stato	8½	93	98⅛	8.96	+48
Italy	9	93	100⅛	8.86	+40
NIB	8⅝	93	97⅛	9.07	+59
New Zealand	8	93	96⅛	9.15	+68
New Zealand	8⅝	93	97⅛	9.11	+63
Norway	7⅛	93	95⅛	8.80	+32
SEK	7½	93	93⅛	8.97	+49
SEK	8⅝	93	102	8.90	+48
SEK	9	93	100⅛	8.91	+49
SNCF	11⅝	93	107⅛	8.96	+50
St Bk Sth Aust	9¼	93	99⅛	9.30	+82
St Bk Victoria	8⅝	93	97⅛	9.25	+78
Sth Aust Govt	8⅝	93	98⅛	9.14	+66
World Bk	12	93	110⅛	8.82	+36
World Bk	9	93	100⅛	8.78	+31
Combined Euros post 1993					
Cr Foncier	7⅝	94	95¼	8.84	+40
SNCF	7¼	94	94⅛	8.90	+46
CNCA	7⅛	94	94⅛	9.10	+67
Statoil	7⅝	94	94⅛	9.20	+76
SEK	9⅝	94	95	8.86	+43
Oest Postspa	10⅝	94	105⅛	8.94	+51
EIB	12⅝	94	114⅛	8.85	+43
Austr Control	10⅝	94	101⅛	8.81	+40
Electrolux	7⅝	94	100⅛	9.39	+98
Sweden	8⅝	94	97⅛	8.69	+28
Algem. Bk Nl	9⅝	94	100⅛	8.99	+58
BNP	8⅝	94	98⅛	9.00	+59
BNP	8⅝	94	98⅛	9.01	+60
BFCE	8⅝	94	98	8.29	+48
Denmark	8⅝	94	97	9.02	+62
Intl Bank Intl	8⅝	94	98	9.14	+74
New Zealand	9	94	99⅞	9.05	+65
World Bk	12⅝	94	115⅛	8.82	+42
World Bk	12⅝	94	113⅛	8.86	+47
Austria	11⅝	95	109⅛	9.01	+62
CNE	11⅝	95	111⅛	8.98	+58
CCCE	9⅝	95	99⅛	9.07	+67
Brit Telecom	8⅝	95	98	8.78	+38
EIB	12	95	113	8.94	+54
Australia	11	95	108⅛	8.94	+57
Qantas	10⅝	95	105⅛	9.03	+62
World Bk	10⅝	95	105⅛	8.81	+41
Queensland	10⅝	95	105⅛	9.12	+69
IADB	10⅝	95	107	8.75	+34
EDF	9⅝	95	102	8.73	+33
Australia	11⅝	95	110⅛	9.12	+71
Cr Foncier	9⅝	95	110⅛	8.88	+47
Statoil	9⅝	95	102⅛	9.28	+87
Fin Export Cr	9⅝	95	102	8.93	+51
Prov Alberta	9⅝	95	102⅛	8.81	+40
Italy	9⅝	95	102⅛	8.88	+47
Canada	10	95	106⅛	8.67	+26
BFCE	9⅝	95	102	8.80	+39
IADB	9⅝	95	104⅛	8.95	+53
ECSC	9⅝	96	101	9.06	+62
Electrolux	9⅝	96	102⅛	9.39	+97
Council Europe	9⅝	96	102	8.93	+51
Canada	9	96	102⅛	8.54	+12
Italy	9⅝	96	101⅛	8.82	+40
BP America	10	96	103⅛	9.22	+80
Eurofima	9⅝	96	102	8.81	+39
Sweden	10	96	103	8.73	+31
Qantas	8⅝	96	97⅛	9.06	+65

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
World Bk	9⅝	96	104⅛	8.84	+42
Petro-Canada	7⅝	96	91⅛	8.92	+50
Manitoba	7⅝	96	92⅛	9.05	+63
CNCA	7⅝	96	92⅛	9.10	+67
Finland	9	96	100⅛	8.83	+40
Quantas	9⅝	96	101⅛	9.14	+71
SNCF	7⅝	96	94⅛	8.91	+48
Farm Credit	7⅝	96	94⅛	8.85	+42
EEC	8⅝	96	97	8.84	+42
Austria	9⅝	96	101⅛	8.86	+43
EIB	7⅝	96	94⅛	8.82	+40
Cr Lyonnais	9	96	99⅛	9.02	+59
IFC	8⅝	96	98⅛	8.98	+55
Elect Corp N Z	9⅝	96	99⅛	9.47	+104
Council Europe	8	96	95⅛	8.86	+43
BFCE	7⅝	96	95⅛	8.84	+41
Bast Finance	8	96	94⅛	9.07	+64
IADB	7⅝	96	93⅛	8.94	+51
Brit Telecom	7⅝	96	94⅛	8.77	+34
Victoria P	8⅝	96	96½	9.05	+62
ECSC Tr A	8⅝	96	96⅛	8.84	+42
Exportfin	7⅝	96	94⅛	8.95	+52
Belgium	8	97	94⅛	8.97	+55
Austria	7⅝	97	94⅛	8.81	+39
BFCE	7⅝	97	94⅛	8.84	+42
Gel Co	7⅝	97	92⅛	8.95	+53
World Bk	7⅝	97	94⅛	8.81	+39
New Zealand	8	97	94⅛	9.06	+65
EIB	10	97	106⅛	8.84	+42
World Bk	9	97	101	8.82	+40
EIB	9⅝	97	103	8.83	+42
Sweden	9⅝	98	102⅛	8.79	+38
EDF	9	98	100⅛	8.84	+43
Quebec Prov	9⅝	98	100⅛	8.92	+51
Belgium	9⅝	98	103⅛	8.96	+57
EDC	9⅝	98	103⅛	8.83	+43
SNCF	9⅝	98	103⅛	8.88	+48
EDF	9⅝	98	103	8.87	+47
Quebec Hydro	9⅝	98	105	8.92	+52
Brit Telecom	9⅝	98	102⅛	8.93	+54
World Bk	9⅝	98	102⅛	8.84	+45
Qantas	9⅝	98	102⅛	9.10	+71
World Bank	9⅝	99	104⅛	8.85	+46
Cr Foncier	9⅝	99	103⅛	8.92	+53
SAS	10	99	103⅛	9.39	+100
BP America	9⅝	99	103⅛	9.19	+80
EIB	9⅝	99	103⅛	8.87	+48
Italy	9⅝	99	104⅛	8.94	+55
EDF	9⅝	99	103⅛	8.92	+53
Daimler-Benz	10	99	105	9.18	+79
State Bk Nsw	10⅝	99	106⅛	9.33	+94
Deut Bk	9⅝	99	102	9.05	+67
SAS	9⅝	99	98⅛	9.34	+96
Brit Telecom	8⅝	99	99⅛	8.88	+50
British Gas	8⅝	99	96⅛	8.90	+52
Austria	8⅝	00	98	8.90	+51
World Bk	9	04	100⅛	8.96	+51
Ferrovie Stato	9⅝	09	102⅛	8.83	+40

Dollar Zero Coupons

Issuer	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Hiram Walker	n.a. 89	98⅝	30.52	2191
Tsy Phy Coup	n.a. 89	97	15.74	+714
Transamerica	n.a. 89	96⅛	11.20	+260
Beneficial	n.a. 90	94⅛	12.90	+429
GMAC Overs	n.a. 90	95⅛	10.27	+166
Du Pont Overs	n.a. 90	95⅛	10.20	+159
Fluor Fin	n.a. 90	93⅛	12.73	+411
IADB Jun	n.a. 90	92	11.07	+244
Denmark	n.a. 90	89⅛	9.43	+79
Hewlett Pac	n.a. 91	88⅛	9.44	+81
Bond Brewing	n.a. 91	87	10.50	+187
Sumit Fin	n.a. 91	86	9.73	+110
Fiat	n.a. 91	85⅛	9.70	+107
Indust Kred Bk	n.a. 91	85⅛	9.70	+107
Bk Tokyo	n.a. 91	85	9.73	+110
Transamerica	n.a. 91	80⅛	11.23	+261
Denmark	n.a. 91	82	9.34	+71
GMAC Ov Feb3	n.a. 92	80⅛	9.15	+54
Arco Fin	n.a. 92	80½	9.35	+74
Pepsico	n.a. 92	80½	9.35	+74
Beatrice Foods	n.a. 92	73⅛	13.28	+467
Xerox Credit	n.a. 92	79⅛	9.62	+101
Gen Ele Cr Int	n.a. 92	80½	9.20	+59
Sears	n.a. 92	79⅛	9.61	+100
Reynolds	n.a. 92	76	11.75	+315
Gaz De Fra	n.a. 92	80	9.41	+80
Ba Indosuez	n.a. 92	79	9.96	+135
Cracker	n.a. 92	79⅛	9.82	+121
Baker	n.a. 92	78⅛	10.37	+176
Gulf Oil	n.a. 92	80	9.31	+71
Campbell Soup	n.a. 92	78⅛	9.46	+86
BNP X/w	n.a. 92	78⅛	9.50	+89
BNP C/W	n.a. 92	78⅛	9.50	+89
Caterpillar	n.a. 92	76⅛	9.70	+109
GMAC Ov Oct1	n.a. 92	76⅛	9.24	+63
IADB	n.a. 93	73	10.02	+143
Gen Ele Cr Int	n.a. 93	73⅛	9.24	+68
IFF	n.a. 93	71⅛	9.62	+106
Eaf Sfo Con 93	n.a. 93	66⅛	n.a.	
Suntory	n.a. 93	70⅛	9.69	+113
Caterpillar	n.a. 94	66⅛	9.75	+119
Pennev Jc	n.a. 94	66¼	9.66	+111
Gaz De Fra	n.a. 94	67⅛	9.21	+64
Pepsico	n.a. 94	67	9.30	+74
Gen Ele Cr Int	n.a. 94	67⅛	9.19	+64
SEK Mar	n.a. 94	67⅛	9.07	+52
Ic Indust	n.a. 94	55	13.54	+499
Sears Mov27	n.a. 94	64⅛	9.55	+101
Philip Morris	n.a. 94	64½	9.42	+108
EDF	n.a. 94	64⅛	8.98	+44
NIB	n.a. 94	64⅛	9.07	+52
SEK Sep	n.a. 94	63⅛	9.07	+52
Exportfin	n.a. 94	64½	8.99	+45
Sth Aust Govt	n.a. 94	61⅛	9.75	+121
Deut Bk Fin	n.a. 95	17⅝	9.54	+100
Gen Ele Cr Int	n.a. 95	61⅛	9.14	+60
BP Capital	n.a. 95	60⅛	9.12	+57
Florida Fed	n.a. 95	58⅛	9.64	+109
Marubeni	n.a. 95	58⅛	9.56	+101
Austria	n.a. 95	58⅛	8.96	+41
Olymp York	n.a. 96	51½	10.20	+164
Gen Ele Cr Int	n.a. 96	54⅛	9.14	+59
IADB	n.a. 96	50⅛	9.90	+134
ISEC Mar	n.a. 97	49⅛	9.85	+129
Amer Medic	n.a. 97	35	14.12	+556
SEC Fin	n.a. 97	44	9.88	+52
Sears Jul	n.a. 98	44	9.70	+114
Denmark	n.a. 98	46	9.08	+52
Prudential	n.a. 98	45⅛	8.83	+26
New England	n.a. 99	41	9.93	+136
Victorian P	n.a. 99	41	9.29	+72
Amer Hospital	n.a. 00	32⅛	10.72	+215
Connect Mut	n.a. 00	36⅛	9.50	+92
Amex	n.a. 00	36⅛	8.92	+35
Rockefeller	n.a. 00	34⅛	n.a.	
Siemens W/W	n.a. 01	65⅛	3.65	-493
Siemens X/w	n.a. 01	36⅛	8.98	+39
Amer Medic	n.a. 02	21	12.81	+422
World Bk	n.a. 02	30⅛	9.54	+94
Amer Intl Gp	n.a. 04	28⅛	8.85	+24
Gen Mills	n.a. 04	26	9.42	+82
Asian Dev Bk	n.a. 04	28⅛	8.79	+19
Exxon Cap	n.a. 04	28	8.73	+12
First Fed	n.a. 05	25⅛	9.29	+69
Mutual Ben	n.a. 05	24⅛	9.01	+41
IADB Jun	n.a. 08	17⅝	9.63	+105
IADB Dec	n.a. 08	16⅛	9.79	+121
Centrust	n.a. 09	16⅛	9.17	+61
Middletown	n.a. 10	170	4.47	-407
Gen Mills	n.a. 13	13⅛	8.72	+27
FNMA Bear	n.a. 14	12⅛	8.73	+33

Issuer	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Chemical Ny 92	n.a. 92	77⅛	9.91	+130
Chemical Ny 93	n.a. 93	77⅛	9.84	+128
Chemical Ny 94	n.a. 94	66	9.76	+121
Chemical Ny 95	n.a. 95	60	9.81	+126
Chemical Ny 96	n.a. 96	54⅛	9.77	+122
Chemical Ny 97	n.a. 97	49½	9.88	+132
Chemical Ny 98	n.a. 98	45	9.90	+133
Chemical Ny 99	n.a. 99	41	9.88	+132
Chemical Ny 00	n.a. 00	37⅛	9.90	+133
Chemical Ny 01	n.a. 01	33⅛	9.94	+136
Chemical Ny 02	n.a. 02	30⅛	9.93	+134
Chemical Ny 03	n.a. 03	28	9.92	+132
CCCE				
CCCE	n.a. 90	94⅛	9.25	+63
CCCE	n.a. 91	86	9.43	+80
CCCE	n.a. 92	78⅛	9.36	+75
CCCE	n.a. 93	72⅛	9.26	+70
CCCE	n.a. 94	64	9.31	+76
CCCE	n.a. 95	60⅛	9.27	+72
CCCE	n.a. 96	55⅛	9.30	+75
CCCE	n.a. 97	50⅛	9.37	+80
CCCE	n.a. 98	45⅛	9.44	+87
CCCE	n.a. 99	42	9.39	+82
CCCE	n.a. 00	38⅛	9.43	+85
CCCE	n.a. 01	35	9.41	+83
CCCE	n.a. 02	32	9.41	+82
CCCE	n.a. 03	29	9.46	+88
CCCE	n.a. 04	26⅛	9.48	+87
CCCE	n.a. 05	24⅛	9.43	+86
CCCE	n.a. 06	22⅛	9.43	+84
CCCE	n.a. 07	20⅛	9.44	+87
CCCE	n.a. 08	18⅛	9.46	+88
Ccce Princip	n.a. 09	17	9.43	+85
Ccce Int Cert	n.a. 09	17	9.43	+85
Chemical Bank				
Chemical Ny 90	n.a. 90	95⅛	9.88	+127
Chemical Ny 91	n.a. 91	87⅛	9.78	+116

DM Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Cur Yld
Europeans					
ADT	6½	95	94½	7.64	-73
AKZO	5⅝	93	95⅛	6.74	-13
Abbey Natl	5⅝	93	96⅛	7.07	+15
Aerosorl Paris	8⅛	92	101½	6.07	-28
Amro Bank	5⅛	94	96⅛	6.58	-26
Amro Bank	6⅛	98	92⅛	7.13	+27
Anas	8½	97	101⅛	7.25	+28
Andelsbanken	6	95	96	7.10	+19
Asfinag	6⅛	95	99⅛	6.82	-13
Asfinag	6	98	93⅛	6.96	+14
Audi Fin	7⅛	94	100⅛	7.26	+19
Aust Donkrt	8	94	102⅛	7.17	+45
Austr Control	7⅛	89	100	n.a.	
Austr Control	7⅛	90	100	7.02	+32
Austr Contr Pp	6⅛	91	98⅛	7.22	+11
Austr Contr Pp	5½	92	96⅛	6.94	+33
Austr Control	5	92	95⅛	6.85	+24
Austr Control	5⅝	92	97⅛	6.42	+1
Austr Control	5	93	94⅛	6.85	+10
Austr Control	5⅛	93	96⅛	6.50	-30
Austr Control	6	94	94⅛	7.54	+15
Austr Control	6⅛	97	99.050	6.91	+3
Austri Ind Ver	7	95	99⅛	7.08	+16
Austria	5⅝	90	99⅛	6.28	-50
Austria	7	92	100⅛	6.54	-22
Austria	8⅝	92	101⅛	7.78	+107
Austria	5⅝	93	96⅛	6.50	-31
Austria	8	93	105⅛	6.37	-50
Austria	7⅛	94	102⅛	6.52	-48
Austria	5⅛	97	94⅛	6.84	-5
Austria	6⅛	94	98⅛	6.77	-11
Austria	6	98	95⅛	6.64	-12
Austria	6⅛	99	97⅛	6.86	+1
Austria	6⅛	02	93⅛	7.05	+26
Avis	5⅛	92	96⅛	7.30	+63
BFCE	8⅛	90	100⅛	6.86	+13
BFCE Sep	8⅛	93	104⅛	6.98	+4
BFCE	6	94	97⅛	6.48	-6
BFCE	6½	95	98⅛	6.86	-5
BFCE	6⅛	97	96⅛	6.73	-16
BFCE	6	98	94⅛	6.84	-3
BFG	6	93	98	6.56	-17
BMW	5⅛	96	91⅛	6.93	+1
BNP	7⅛	90	100⅛	7.13	+50
BTR	7⅛	94	101⅛	7.01	+11
Barclays	8⅛	98	103⅛	7.52	+62
Bayer Ldbk	5	93	93⅛	7.24	+45
Bayernverein	5	93	94	6.84	+15
Bca Lavoro	5½	92	94⅛	6.99	+21
Beecham	7⅛	94	100⅛	7.19	+29
Belersdorf	6	94	94⅛	7.09	+18
Belg Electric	11	91	111⅛	10.31	+392
Belgium	6⅛	92	100	6.46	+20
Belgium	5⅛	92	96⅛	6.48	-27
Belgium	5⅛	93	96⅛	6.80	+5
Belgium	5⅛	93	94⅛	6.79	-13
Bhf Bank	6⅛	91	98⅛	7.36	+36
Bhf Bank	5⅛	91	96⅛	7.12	+6
Bhf Bank	6	93	96⅛	6.95	+17
Bk Greece	5⅛	97	96.050	7.24	+16
Bk Greece	5⅛	96	95⅛	6.50	-71
Bk Greece	6⅛	94	98.050	7.26	+45
Bk Greece	6⅛	95	96½	7.25	+38
Ba Indosuez	7⅛	94	100⅛	7.06	+20
Bulgarian Ftb	8½	92	103	7.91	+99
CCF	6⅛	92	98	6.87	+2
CEPME	8	91	101⅛	7.37	-28
CEPME	7⅛	92	101⅛	6.99	+18
CNA	7	90	100⅛	7.21	+32
CNE	8	93	102⅛	7.03	+31
CNT	7⅛	93	101⅛	7.22	+46
CNT	6⅛	96	98	6.76	-16
Cb of Turkey	6	96	96½	6.64	-16
Cb of Turkey	6⅛	92	98	7.19	+60
Cb of Turkey	7	92	99⅛	7.29	+59
Cb of Turkey	6⅛	95	97⅛	7.62	+71
Commerzbank	5½	92	96⅛	6.92	+16
Commerzbank	5⅛	93	96⅛	6.89	+17
Commerzbank	6½	93	99	6.82	+6
Commerzbank	5	93	94	6.84	+1
Commerzbank	8½	93	101⅞	7.86	+96
Commerzbank	6	93	100	6.00	-7
Commerzbank	5⅛	93	95⅛	6.94	-17
Copenhagen	6	90	99⅛	7.02	+25
Copenhgn Tl	8⅛	93	105½	7.08	+14
Copenhagen	8½	95	102⅛	5.97	-61
Copenhagen	7⅛	95	100⅛	7.30	+40
Cr Foncier	7⅛	90	101⅛	6.52	-21
Cr Foncier	6	95	100⅛	6.90	+23
Cr Foncier	6⅛	99	99⅛	6.82	+37
Cr Natl	8⅛	94	104	7.03	+22
Crd Ind Com	6⅛	94	96⅛	6.81	-5
Cred. Lyonnais	6⅛	98	93⅛	7.13	+36
Creditop	8	91	98⅛	7.59	-127
Credit Suisse	5⅛	95	94⅛	6.85	+7
DGZ Bank Lux	5⅛	95	94⅛	6.98	+6
DGZ Bank	5⅛	94	95⅛	6.97	+22
Daimler Benz	5⅛	01	87⅛	6.91	+12
Danish Exp	6	91	97⅛	7.38	+35
Degussa	6	96	102⅛	6.38	-230
Degussa	6⅛	97	96⅛	6.78	-71
Den Dansk Bk	6⅛	93	99⅛	6.81	+3
Denmark	7⅛	89	99⅛	8.29	+217
Denmark	5⅝	91	97⅛	7.14	+8
Denmark	10⅛	92	106⅛	7.00	-31
Denmark	8	93	106⅛	7.01	+15
Denmark	6⅛	93	92	6.52	-24
Denmark	6	94	103.050	7.06	+22
Denmark	7⅛	94	104	6.80	-18
Denmrk Mtg Bk	7⅛	95	102⅛	6.86	-5
Deutsche Bank	6	91	98⅛	6.81	-12
Deutsche Bank	6	92	97⅛	6.86	-9
Deutsche Bank	5½	92	97⅛	6.42	-33
Deutsche Bk II	5½	93	95⅛	6.92	+19

DM Zero Coupons

Issuer	Mat	Price	Yld Mat
Austria	n.a. 95	134⅛	-3.06
Austria	n.a. 00	140⅛	7.14
Austria	n.a. 16	164	6.99
BMWA	n.a. 97	106⅛	-0.80
BMWB	n.a. 02	101⅛	0.80
BMWC	n.a. 07	99⅛	0.83
BMWD	n.a. 12	95⅛	0.19
BMWE	n.a. 17	95⅛	0.1
Belgium	n.a. 96	64⅛	6.45
Commerzbank	n.a. 95	69⅛	6.52
Commerzbank	n.a. 00	44⅛	6.64
Conti-Gummi	n.a. 20	49⅛	6.72
Euro Dm Sec C	n.a. 96	63⅛	7.11
Euro Dm Sec A	n.a. 01	44⅛	7.22
Euro Dm Sec B	n.a. 01	44⅛	7.23
Euro Dm Sec B	n.a. 06	31⅛	7.33
Euro Dm Sec C	n.a. 06	31⅛	7.22
Euro Dm Sec D	n.a. 06	31⅛	7.18
Euro Dm Sec D	n.a. 11	22⅛	7.15
Euro Dm Sec A	n.a. 11	22⅛	7.17
Euro Dm Sec A	n.a. 16	16⅛	7.11
Euro Dm Sec B	n.a. 16	16⅛	7.08
Euro Dm Sec C	n.a. 16	16⅛	7.09
Euro Dm Sec D	n.a. 21	11⅛	7.08
Euro Dm Sec D	n.a. 21	8⅛	7.85
Fed Secs	n.a. 07	28⅛	7.58
Hainal Fin	n.a. 08	24⅛	7.48
World Bk	n.a. 15	18⅛	6.66

ECU Straights

Yen Straights

Listing above does not include floating rate notes or convertibles.
Coupon, price and yield are expressed in percent.
For dollar-denominated issues, Spd/Trsy is differential between yield to maturity of bond and yield on U.S. Treasury's issues with the same maturity, expressed in basis points.
Prices and yields are all on a bid basis.
Pp: private placement.
W/w: with warrants.
X/w: ex warrants.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER
BY SHERRY BUCHANAN.
IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ESSENTIAL READING FOR EXECUTIVES WORKING IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE

Mutual Funds

Figures as of close of trading Friday Aug. 25

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

NL— No initial sales load. f—Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by G. Jennifer Shapiro

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
FIXED-COUPON						
Hokkaido Electric Power Co.	$150	1996	9⅛	101.60	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Mitsubishi Bank of Australia	$50	1994	9½	101⅞	—	Callable at par in 1991. Fees 1⅞%. (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l.)
British Telecom Finance	ECU 150	1994	8½	101⅞	99.875	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Commerzbank Overseas Finance	ECU 75	1994	8¾	101⅛	99.875	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Commerzbank AG.)
Electricité de France	ECU 75	1992	8¾	102	100.62	Fungible with a 100 million bond issued in March 1989. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (BNP Capital Markets.)
Electric Power Development	ECU 65	1996	8¾	101⅞	100.12	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale.)
National Bank of Hungary	ECU 75	1996	10	101⅞	99.725	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Kredietbank S.A.)
Nordic Investment Bank	ECU 100	1994	8¾	101⅞	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
Deutsche Bank Luxembourg	SK 400	1994	11	101¾	99.90	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10,000 Swedish Crowns. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Kansallis Osake Pankki	SK 400	1994	11⅛	101⅞	99.825	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10,000 Swedish Crowns. (Kansallis Osake Pankki.)
Mercedes Benz Credit of Canada	C$ 75	1994	10¼	101⅛	100.12	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Australian Gas Light	Aus$ 50	1991	16½	101.95	100.70	Noncallable. Fees 1¼%. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
South Australian Govt. Financing Auth.	Aus$ 75	1994	14½	101⅛	99.375	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Hambros Bank.)
Abbey National Second Capital	NZ$ 100	1996	zero	45.20	43.90	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Westpac Banking Corp.)
Queensland Treasury Corp.	Y 15,000.	1994	5.30	101⅞	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 1 million Yen. (IBJ Int'l.)
EQUITY-LINKED						
Daido Steel Co.	$200	1994	4⅛	100	102.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,538 yen per share and at 144.50 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Securities Co. Europe.)
Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha	$250	1993	open	100	102.50	Coupon indicated 4⅛%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Aug. 29. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Nippon Light Metal Co.	$300	1993	open	100	103.50	Coupon indicated 4⅛%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Aug. 30. (Nomura Int'l.)
Nissan Diesel Motor Co.	$200	1993	open	100	104.25	Coupon indicated 4⅛%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Aug. 30. (Daiwa Europe.)
Oki Electric Industry Co.	$300	1993	open	100	100.25	Coupon indicated 4%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Sep. 1. (Yamaichi Int'l. Europe.)
Toa Corp.	$200	1993	3¾	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,323 yen per share and at 144.15 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Toho Rayon Co.	$100	1993	open	100	100.25	Coupon indicated at 4⅛%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Co.	$500	1993	open	100	104.25	Coupon indicated at 4%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Hoesch Int'l Finance	DM 200	1999	7	135	—	Noncallable. Each 1,000-mark note carries two warrants exercisable into six company's shares at 247 marks per share. Fees 2¼%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Rhythm Watch Co.	DM 100	1993	open	100	108.50	Coupon indicated at 1⅝%. Noncallable. Each 1,000-mark note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. (Dresdner Bank.)

Low Oil Prices Look Ominous for Natural Gas

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Oil prices are likely to remain relatively low through the rest of this century, depressing oil and gas exploration in the United States and leading to a doubling of U.S. oil imports, according to projections released by the natural gas industry's research branch.

Stable petroleum prices may also lead to increased use of oil at the expense of other fuels, such as natural gas, the Gas Research Institute said.

"Oil is the most readily available and universal fuel," said Daniel A. Dreyfus, the institute's vice president for strategic planning and analysis. "You can get it anywhere with a phone call. As long as low or stable prices prevail, industrial users will respond accordingly."

Presenting the institute's annual "Baseline projection of U.S. energy use and demand," Mr. Dreyfus said the findings had ominous implications for the natural gas industry. The nation faces a shortage of electric generating capacity, the report said, and "once the reality of the capacity situation is more generally evident, fuel choice decisions will be made with a sense of urgency."

It added: "Unless the natural gas industry and the regulatory community are prepared to offer appropriate supply and transportation arrangements quickly, liquid petroleum will become a major fuel for the most critically needed new capacity."

Gas price experts have said recently that gas prices would have to rise from their current average level of $1.80 per million British thermal units to at least $3 to stimulate new drilling and production. A Btu is the amount of heat required to increase the temperature of a pound of water one degree Fahrenheit and is approximately equal to 252 gram calories.

The Gas Research Institute forecast shows prices reaching $2.98 in current dollars by the end of the century.

Oil prices were about $14 a barrel at the beginning of this year. They have since risen sharply and then receded.

"Domestic oil production is projected to decline from nearly 10 million barrels per day in 1988 to 7.2 million in 2010," the forecast said.

■ Price-Fixing Charges Made

Attorney General William Guste of Louisiana has asked U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh to mount a federal price-fixing investigation of gasoline prices charged by U.S. oil firms following last summer's oil spill by the Exxon Valdez supertanker, Reuters reported from New Orleans.

Mr. Guste told Mr. Thornburgh his staff has compiled evidence that higher prices for gasoline following the spill reflect higher profit margins to major U.S. firms.

AIRPORTS: *Airlines Wage Battle Over Expansion*

(Continued from first finance page)

said Richard B. Hirst, general counsel of Continental Airlines.

But Richard Boulware, a spokesman for Stapleton, contends that additional gates would bring more competition and lower fares. He said that because of the airline concentration, fares to Denver have gone up "dramatically" in the last three years.

A new, $585 million terminal with 75 gates is being planned for the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport. But USAir, which has 285 jet departures from Pittsburgh, has pushed through plans to tear down the old terminal, rather than lease its 35 gates to rival airlines.

USAir has signed a 30-year lease for 50 of the new gates. Including landing fees, it will be paying more than $30 million a year to the airport, said Gerald DePoy, the USAir vice president in charge of airport leases.

This money will be used to pay the debt service on the bonds issued by Allegheny County to finance the new terminal.

A spokesman for the airport, P.J. Boyle, said USAir told the county that, in effect, it did not want to subsidize a competing carrier by allowing the old terminal to offer cut-rate leases to rivals. "They were going to pay for it," he said, "so we had to accept their desire."

Unless it can find another use for the terminal that does not threaten USAir, the airport has agreed to tear down the old terminal.

Operators of Lambert International Airport in St. Louis, Minnesota, would like to expand, using the added flexibility they say a passenger fee would bring.

Now no money can be spent for a new runway, for instance, without approval of Trans World Airlines, which carries 82 percent of the passenger traffic in and out of St. Louis.

Donald W. Bennett, a retired Air Force general who is the airport's administrator, said that at this point it would be almost impossible for another airline to get gate space to compete with TWA in St. Louis.

"I do not have the gate capacity," he said, adding that on any day he might have two or three gates available and only on a shared basis.

Airline officials say a minimum of five gates is needed to offer a competitive level of service to a new city. A TWA spokesman said the company would have no comment on the passenger fee proposal.

Mr. Bennett is leading the airports' lobbying push on Capitol Hill, where his congressman, Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, was recently chosen House majority leader, and is sympathetic to the airports' argument.

Mr. Gephardt is planning to bring together legislators to begin studying the issue of airport financing, including the passenger fee.

Before 1979, air travel was closely regulated by the Federal Civil Aeronautics Board, and partnerships between airlines and airports, for the most part, ran smoothly.

How Carriers Dominate Hubs

U.S. carrier share of total passengers in 1988.

Pittsburgh	USAir	85%
St. Louis	TWA	82%
Salt Lake City	Delta	80%
Minneapolis/St. Paul	Northwest	78%
Houston International	Continental	77%
Dallas/Fort Worth	American	64%
Detroit	Northwest	60%
Atlanta	Delta	58%
Chicago O'Hare	United	50%
Miami	Eastern	45%*

*Pre-strike

Source: Airline Quarterly

The New York Times

Long-term restrictive leases covering landing fees and terminal gates helped soothe the worries of bond buyers who financed expensive terminals.

To protect air carriers and bondholders against extravagant airport projects, most leases had clauses giving carriers with more than 51 percent of the flights a veto over airport expansion.

But under deregulation, airports have become increasingly dominated by single carriers that have concentrated operations at airport "hubs," where passengers flying routes from other cities make connections. Little room is left at the large airports, which now handle four of every five passengers.

"To permit the incumbent airlines to veto capital expansion is really insufferable," said Alfred Kahn, the Cornell University economist who pushed through deregulation as head of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

"We should not permit incumbent airlines to have the opportunity to restrict competition."

At the same time, however, Mr. Kahn said he was also concerned that giving a completely free hand to the airports could lead to "monopolistic pricing power."

One source of funds is the Federal Airport and Airways Trust Fund, which is paid for by an 8 percent tax on tickets, jet fuel and other projects.

But, as the fund has grown into the billions, the government, concerned about the federal budget deficit, has kept the money on the books to make the deficit appear smaller.

Airports have filed $7 billion-worth of eligible grant applications for noise abatement programs, new runways and security measures, according to Jack Corbett, a Washington lawyer representing airports.

The government has requested only $1.35 billion to pay for those programs.

With those funds locked up, airports claim that passenger fees are the only alternative that protects the public.

Wall Street Review

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
TexUtil	122470	33⅛	31⅝	32⅞	+½
Maytag	110228	26¾	23	25¼	+2
PhilPet	109725	30⅛	23⅛	29½	+5⅞
AT&T	89955	40⅝	37⅝	39⅞	+⅞
Marion	85788	36	34	34⅝	—1⅜
BristMy	82412	50	48⅝	49⅝	+1¼
EKodak	81271	51¼	48⅝	49⅛	—1
GMotr s	80156	48⅛	43⅞	47⅞	+2½
IBM	77776	116½	112½	116⅛	+1
WarnC	76908	67⅜	64¾	65¼	—1⅞
FIBkSy	75506	26½	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
FordM	73205	53¼	50⅝	52¾	+1⅞
K mart	72853	44⅞	39⅝	43¾	+3⅞
Exxon	66040	44½	43⅛	43⅝	+⅛
GenEl	65606	59	55⅝	58⅝	+⅝
McDnl s	60976	29⅞	28½	29⅛	—⅛
UCarb	59932	29⅞	27¼	29⅜	+1⅜
DowCh	57368	105⅝	99⅞	103⅞	+4⅛
Holiday	57253	89	68¼	81½	+11¾
CmpAs s	56507	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+¾
USX	56300	34⅞	33¼	34½	+¼
BnkAm	54336	32⅝	30⅝	32½	+1½
GoGlt s	49559	59	51	57¼	+2¾
GTE	47834	61¼	58⅝	61¼	+1½
OcciPet	45945	29⅝	28⅝	29½	+1

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
BAT	78338	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
TexAir	48362	22¼	18⅝	20⅞	+1⅝
WangB	42823	6½	5⅝	6¼	+⅝
Diasonc	41344	4⅞	3⅝	4	+⅛
ENSCO	28714	4⅛	3¼	3⅞	+½
FruitL	19853	15¼	13¾	15	+⅛
Amdhl	12001	15	14⅜	14½	—½
IntTich	10215	4⅞	3⅛	3¼	—⅞
Alari	9791	9½	8⅝	9¼	—⅜
Lionel	9633	8⅛	7¼	8	+⅝
Alza	9122	38¼	36	37½	+1⅞
Hasbro	8905	22¾	21⅛	22⅛	+⅝
Kirby	8242	8⅞	7⅜	8⅜	+⅜
MagmC	8151	7½	6¾	7½	+⅜
A-Ibm sc	7400	14⅜	12	13¼	+¼
HtgMd n	6607	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+⅜
NY Tim	6439	33	30¼	31⅞	+⅛
EchoBy	6379	16¾	15¾	15⅞	—⅛
MatRsn	6228	14	13¾	13¾	
A-dow sc	5836	31⅛	26	29¾	+3½
CarnCr	5747	26⅝	23⅞	25	+1¼
BolrPn	5734	26½	25½	26	—⅛
FAusPr	5662	9⅛	8⅝	9	+⅛
HrnHar	5643	7½	6⅞	7½	+½
ArWat n	5359	17⅜	16⅜	16¾	—⅜

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	829,820,000
Week ago	744,210,000
Year ago	584,470,000
Two years ago	878,960,000
Jan 1 to date	27,780,735,850
1988 to date	27,118,860,000
1987 to date	28,108,500,000

AMEX Sales

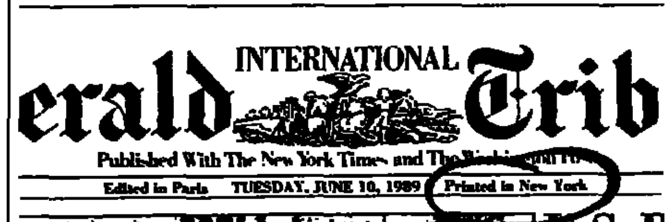
	Sales Vol.
Total for week	68,400,000
Week ago	67,990,000
Year ago	38,360,000
Jan 1 to date	1,999,890,000
1988 to date	1,492,990,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	1069	852
Declined	789	1012
Unchanged	327	316
Total Issues	2185	2180
New Highs	271	193
New Lows	44	42

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	422	376
Declined	379	437
Unchanged	211	202
Total Issues	1012	1015
New Highs	96	75
New Lows	40	38



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NatWest Issues Variable-Rate Note

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC has issued a $300 million perpetual variable-rate note priced at par, the lead manager, Salomon Brothers International, said.

The variable-rate notes will pay an initial coupon of the three month London interbank offered rate, known as Libor, plus 35 basis points, and subsequent coupons will be fixed in negotiation between NatWest and Salomon Brothers.

If no agreement is reached, the fallback margin will be 80 basis points over Libor for years one to 10, and 1.2 percentage points over Libor thereafter.

The first coupon fixing will be Jan. 18, 1989. There is a standard put option allowing the variable-rate notes to be put back to the lead

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

at par if the margin is outside the fallback margin and below the investor's specified level.

The variable-rate notes will be listed in London and available in denominations of $10,000. The payment date is Sept. 18, 1989.

No fees were disclosed.

Meanwhile, the South Australian government Financing Authority is issuing a 75 million Australian dollar ($57.3 million) Eurobond due Sept. 21, 1994 paying 14½ percent and priced at 101⅛ percent, lead manager Hambros Bank Ltd. said.

Fees for the deal, guaranteed by the Treasurer of South Australia, comprise 1¼ points for selling and ¾ point for management and underwriting combined.

Listing will be in Luxembourg and the issue is available in denominations of 1,000 and 10,000 Australian dollars.

Separately, the Japanese watchmaker Rhythm Watch Co. is to float a 100 million Deutsche mark ($51 million) loan, Dresdner Bank, the lead manager of the international consortium placing the loan, said Friday. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Sir Ron Brierley: Out, but Not Down

New Zealand Raider Will Resume a Freewheeling Role

Agence France-Presse

WELLINGTON — When Sir Ron Brierley relinquishes the chairmanship of Brierley Investments Ltd. at the end of this year, he aims to resume doing what he does best: Eyeing new entrepreneurial targets for the New Zealand-based investment company he created in 1961.

The soft-spoken, 52-year-old corporate raider announced last week that he would become founder president and remain as a director of Brierley Investments from Jan. 1. His deputy, Bruce Hancox, will take over as chairman.

The company has significant investments in Britain, mainly based around its subsidiary Tozer, Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings) PLC; in the United States, and in Australia and New Zealand.

Sir Ron said at a press conference that he would be taking on "a freewheeling role to develop concepts and strategies and entrepreneurial activity without having the formal duties of chairman."

Mr. Hancox put it more plainly, telling Sir Ron he would have the chance to get on with the business of making money. "That's all we want him to do, and that's probably truthfully all he's really interested in doing."

Mr. Hancox and the chief executive, Paul Collins, have controlled the company for the last couple of years.

Sir Ron said he was not pushed, but his departure from the chairmanship follows deep philosophical debate at the top that came to a head in March, when the company decided to sell its Australian subsidiary, Industrial Equity Ltd.

Announcing the changes, Sir Ron, Mr. Hancox and Mr. Collins made no secret of the fact that they had argued over important issues.

By 1987, BIL had become more of a diversified holding company than the investment company it had originally been, and Mr. Hancox and Mr. Collins appeared to disagree with this strategy. Their qualms were borne out when the October 1987 stock market collapse hit Brierley Investments' broad exposure to world equities.

The business of making money 'is all we want Sir Ron to do.'

Bruce Hancox, chairman-designate.

But Mr. Hancox said there were "no personality problems" and he praised Sir Ron's eye for investment opportunities, citing his decision to invest last year in France's retail sector. "I argued strenuously against this," Mr. Hancox said, "but Sir Ron made a brilliant decision. It's been a wonderful investment."

Brierley's holding company, Industrial Equity Pacific Ltd., has a 12 percent stake in the department-store group Galeries Lafayette, along with interests in Bazar de l'Hotel de Ville and Nouvelles Galeries Réunies, all of France.

Sir Ron has none of the high-profile flamboyance often associated with corporate raiders, eschewing the public limelight.

After dropping out of commerce studies at university, he set out on his own at 19, starting a stock market tip sheet that won wide readership. Then he set up R.A. Brierley Investments with his own capital and investments from friends with the stated aim of seeking out "dead companies" with valuable assets.

His first takeover, of a small suburban Wellington cinema, was the stepping stone for a corporate empire valued last week at four billion New Zealand dollars ($2.37 billion).

Ahead of his time in New Zealand, he was shunned for many years by a conservative business community, and had to wait nearly a decade for his company to achieve a full stock exchange listing.

Although slow in coming, his eventual acceptance was complete, and was recognized by his knighthood last year.

Sir Ron said that he could best serve Brierley Investments now by using his talents in less conventional areas outside New Zealand, where the company already has a good team.

"I've got a few ideas on some markets that we could have some involvement in," he said. "What one might think of as being rather exotic places, now I think are much more legitimate areas to think about investing in."

Treasury Bonds

Aug. 25

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago Yield
31.08.91	99 25/32	99 27/32	8.32	8.28
15.08.92	98 26/32	98 28/32	8.32	8.22
30.06.93	98 12/32	99 14/32	8.30	8.21
15.11.94	100	100 2/32	8.24	8.20
15.07.96	98	98 2/32	8.25	8.17
15.08.99	98 14/32	98 16/32	8.23	8.15
15.02.06	109 20/32	109 24/32	8.29	8.25
15.08.19	99 14/32	99 16/32	8.17	8.15

Source: Salomon Inc.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Aug. 23	Aug. 16
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.99	8.82
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.89	8.84
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	8.67	8.57
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	11.39	11.56
French francs, less than 5 yrs	8.89	8.86
Hol. fire, less than 5 yrs	11.47	11.47
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	9.58	9.46
ECU, 8 yrs & over	8.55	8.50
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	8.55	8.46
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	10.55	10.45
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	15.84	15.74
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	13.11	13.21
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	5.45	5.48
Yen, less than 5 yrs	5.36	5.26

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales *Aug. 24*

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos$
Straights	182.70	927.50	2,805.50	655.70
Convert.	—	14.50	—	—
FRNs	5.00	61.00	95.00	98.40
ECP	1,726.70	389.00	7,804.10	1,828.70
Total	1,914.40	1,392.00	10,864.60	2,582.80

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos$
Straights	4,952.10	7,756.00	15,963.20	6,321.60
Convert.	347.80	691.40	834.60	710.60
FRNs	1,456.20	1,333.00	5,212.20	3,264.26
ECP	2,160.30	846.80	2,422.66	1,286.40
Total	8,786.20	10,627.20	24,432.60	11,584.30

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates *Aug. 25*

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	9	8 15/16	8 15/16
Deutsche mark	7	7 1/16	7⅛
Pound sterling	14 1/16	14	13⅞
French franc	9 1/16	9 5/32	9 3/16
ECU	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Yen	5 7/16	5½	5½

Source: Morgan Guaranty, Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

Merger Hitch for Club Med

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — A four-month-old alliance between France's two biggest tour operators, Club Méditerranée and Nouvelles Frontières, is "on the verge of breaking up," according to the president of Nouvelles Frontières, Jacques Maillot.

Mr. Maillot told the French daily Le Figaro that the alliance announced in April had failed to take shape because of Club Med's "lethargy" in settling issues concerning "air transport, distribution and computer systems."

Under the April agreement, Club Med was to take a 34 percent stake in Nouvelles Frontières. That failed to materialize, Mr. Maillot said. The two sides are due to meet on Monday.

France Has Big Surplus In Agricultural Trade

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — France had a trade surplus in food worth 24.1 billion francs ($3.65 billion) in the first half of 1989, a rise of 18.1 percent over the same period in 1988, official figures show.

Exports of agricultural produce rose 17 percent to 90.8 billion francs.

ANNOUNCING

the next in a series of all-advertising features in The New York Times focusing on the European Community's move to a frontier-free market.

EUROPE: HORIZON 1992

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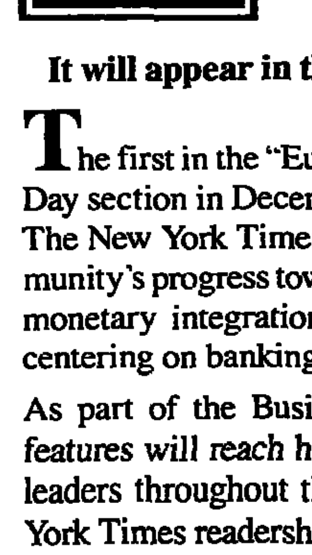

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It will appear in the Business Day section of The New York Times in December, 1989

The first in the "Europe: Horizon 1992" series appeared in the Business Day section in December, 1988. Each June and December through 1992, The New York Times will publish features updating the European Community's progress toward its historic goal, analyzing such key questions as monetary integration, labor legislation, airline deregulation and those centering on banking and financial services.

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The New York Times

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday. Aug. 25

	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd			2179	29	28¼	28¾	
ABS s	.32	4.4	107	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ½
ABQ			34	1½	1½	1½	
ACC Cp	.12e	1.9	312	6½	6	6¼	+ ¼
ADC			629	16¼	15⅜	15¾	— ⅜
ADT			7572	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜	+ ⅞
AEL			442	7¾	6⅝	7½	+ ⅜
AEP			726	22	19¾	20½	+ ⅜
AIM Tel			145	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
AIRCOA			2	3½	3½	3½	
ALCh			772	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ¼
AME			714	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
ASK			9025	11¾	10⅛	10¼	—1
AST			3735	8⅛	7⅜	7⅞	
AarnRt	.10	.7	304	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
AbingB	.32	3.9	159	8¾	8	8¼	+ ⅛
AbeLinc	.30e	1.1	111	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅜
Abrams	.20	4.1	44	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Acadin			6019	1¼	1	1⅛	— ⅛
Accel	†		184	7⅜	7	7	
Aceptin			34	19	18½	18½	— ¼
Aclaims			4601	7½	6⅞	7	— ⅜
Acl wtB			680	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Acelo	.14b	.9	606	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
ACMT			28	10½	9	10	— ½
AcmeSt	.05e	.3	1635	19	18¼	18¾	
AcIARI s	†		12678	17½	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅝
ActnSv	.32a	2.6	484	12½	11¾	12⅛	
ActAuSt			224	5½	5⅛	5¼	
Acxiom			1576	18	16¾	17½	— ½
AdocLb	.16	3.6	8762	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
Adage			691	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅛
Adapt			3225	14	12½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Adingt s			5027	19¾	18½	19	+ ½
AdiaSv	.14	.6	1879	25¾	24¾	25⅛	— ⅛
AdobeS s	.14t	.5	12426	26	22¼	26	+3
Adtec			167	3½	2⅞	3	— ½
AdvCir			3899	6¾	5⅞	6¾	+ ⅜
AdvRos			193	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
AdCat			149	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
AdvMag			58	10¾	10¼	10¾	— ¼
AdMkSv			420	14	12¾	13¾	+ ¾
AdvPoly			1174	6⅞	6⅛	6¾	+ ¼
AdvSem			268	7⅞	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
AdvTel			9222	25	23⅝	24⅞	+ ⅞
Advanta			547	9⅞	9	9⅛	— ⅛
AdvoSy			1596	9¾	8¾	9⅝	+ ⅛
Aequitrn			447	2⅞	2½	2½	— ½
Aegon	1.27e	2.5	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
AerSysI			127	1¾	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
AffBcCp	.32	4.7	518	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
AflBsh			422	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
AgencyR	†		6939	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅜
Agnico g	.20	2.3	377	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Agourn			33	12½	11½	12½	
AirMd			1752	8¼	7⅝	8	— ⅜
AirWisc	†		7205	15	13½	14	+ ⅜
Alrind			42	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅜
Airtran	.16	1.7	1154	10	9¼	9½	— ⅛
Akorn	.06e	3.1	460	1		1	+ ⅛
Akzo	1.15t	3.5	1702	33⅜	33	33⅛	— ⅛
AlamBc	.60	3.0	4	19¾	18½	19¾	+1¼
Alaten	1.10	8.9	512	13	11¼	12⅜	— ⅜
AlcoHil			93	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
Aldus			3066	13¾	12½	13¼	+ ¼
AlexBr	.16	1.2	1724	14⅛	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
AlexBld	.80	2.2	7163	38½	36	37	—1
AlfaCp	.36	3.4	247	11	10½	10½	— ¼
Alparex			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Alico	.20	.6	46	36	35	35¾	+ ¼
AllAm s			318	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
AllCity			110	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
AlegW			511	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
AlnOrg	.40	1.1	1687	36	36	36¼	—1¾
AllFinl	1.00	2.5	12	40¾	40½	40½	
AllanPh			1040	12	11¼	12	+ ¼
AlnPh wt			18	4	4	4	— ¼
Alliant			2403	5	4½	4¾	— ⅛
AlldBk s	.30	3.5	51	9¼	8½	8½	— ⅜
AlldCa s	.64	3.2	210	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
AlldGp	.44	3.7	115	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
AlldRsh			165	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
AloyCpt			570	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
AlistFn			676	7	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅜
Allwast			9091	21½	19⅛	21⅝	+1⅝
Aloette	.15e	1.3	146	12½	11	11¾	— ⅜
Alphart			2252	⅝	⅜	½	+ ⅛
AlpMic			321	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Altai			1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Altera			1166	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Altus			170	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
Altos			4427	7	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
Altron			214	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
AmbFn			36	1	¾	1	+ ¼
AmcorF	.50	2.6	585	19	18¾	19	
Amrion	.37	2.9	776	12¾	12	12⅝	+ ½
Amerbc	.22	1.8	657	12¾	12½	12½	+ ¼
AFFM12	2.34e	28.8	518	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
AFFF			1834	23¾	22¾	23½	+ ½
AmFPr	1.60	10.0	2904	16	15¾	16	
AFTxE	1.70	10.8	786	15¾	15¼	15¾	
AFTxE2	1.28a	8.0	349	16	15¾	16	
AWAirl			10185	12½	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
ABnkr	.50	4.0	1153	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
AmCity			1004	15	14	14½	+ ½
AColoid	.44	3.1	44	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¼
AConsu			29	9	8	8	—1
AmEcol			282	9¼	8¾	9	+ ¼
AFSvDu	.10e	.8	219	12	11¼	12	
AGreet	.66	2.3	9153	29	27½	28½	
AHltSv			579	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
AHSld			3497	9¾	9	9⅛	— ⅛
AIndF	.56	5.6	26	10	10	10	
AmIntp			1228	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
AmLck	2.00c		11	6	5½	5½	
AMagnt			1245	6	5⅜	6	+ ¼
AMS			2857	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
AMedE			654	8⅜	8	8½	+ ¼
AMidl			107	½	½	½	
ANtIns	1.48	3.9	255	37¾	37	37½	— ⅛
ANucIC			124	¾	⅝	⅝	
AmNurs			2094	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
AmPac			2188	13⅛	12	12¾	+ ⅜
APhyG			317	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
AmPlan			26	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
APwCs			866	18⅜	16	16	— ¾
AReltan	.32	2.8	201	11¾	10⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
ARepBc			20	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
AmRice			173	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
ASLFl pf	2.19	13.1	164	17	16⅝	16⅝	
ASvWA	.20	.7	217	28¾	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
ASoft s	.28	1.6	5663	18¼	17½	18	+ ½
AmStl			492	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
ATvCm			2951	50¼	48⅞	49	— ⅛
AmTrav			655	10	8¾	9¾	+ ⅛
AVng s	.041	.5	81	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅛
AWstCp	.10r	.9	1175	11½	10¾	11	— ⅜
AWood			187	13⅛	10	10⅝	—1⅜
AmFtBk			5438	8	7½	7⅞	
Amerifr	1.28	4.7	5248	27⅜	26⅛	27½	+1⅜
Amertk			24	1	1	1	
Amgen			5045	40¼	38	40¼	+1¾
Amistar			20	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
AmtyBc	.20	2.2	23	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
AmskBk	.30t		2037	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ¼
Amoskg	.60a	2.1	47	29½	27	29¼	+2¼
Ampicn			87	14	13	13¾	
Amserv	†		527	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
Amvst s	.20	2.8	1225	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
Analogic			336	9⅞	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
AnalyTc	.15	1.0	33	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Analy s	.38	2.0	808	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ½
Anangel	.50e	3.1	2771	16½	16	16¼	— ⅛
Anaren			191	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
AnchSv			3991	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
AndrGr			101	12½	11¼	11¼	—1¼
AndvBc	.80	5.4	597	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
AndvTg			266	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Andrew			2150	24	23	23⅞	
Andros			1174	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
ApogEn	.20	1.1	2735	18½	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
AppleC	.40	.9	66793	44⅞	42	44⅜	+2½
ABiosci			259	26⅜	25⅜	26	+ ½
ApldBio			6018	29⅜	27⅞	29⅜	+1⅜
ApldMt			6111	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
AplldP s	.12	.6	1486	21¼	20¼	21	+ ⅛
AeldStr			89	10½	9¼	10½	+ ⅛
ArabSh			1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Archive			5176	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅜
Arbor s	.16	.7	1418	23¾	22	23	+ ⅜
Arden			125	67½	64	64	—4¼
ArgoGp	.25e	.4	400	64	63¾	63⅞	+ ⅛
Aritch			416	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅝
ARIX			1860	5	4⅜	4⅞	— ⅛
ArizInst			1494	9⅞	9	9⅜	— ⅛
ArkaFt			160	15¼	14¼	14¾	— ¼
Armor	.64	3.0	385	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
Arnold	1.00	3.2	103	32¼	31½	31½	
ArowBk	.64b	3.4	61	18⅝	17¼	18¾	— ⅛
Artel			7032	8⅛	6¾	7⅞	+1
ArtWay	.30e	3.1	127	9⅞	9¼	9¾	— ¼
Ashton			31047	13½	11½	11½	—2
Asiamr	†		253	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
AspenR			285	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Assix			1240	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Assix wt			377	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
AsdBnc	.64	3.5	44	19	18½	18½	
AsCmA s			316	36¾	35¼	36¾	+ ⅜
AsCmB s			314	36	35	36	+ ½
AsdNG			2212	17⅛	16¼	16¾	— ⅜
Astec			117	14½	14¼	14¼	
AstrM s			42	9⅞	9	9½	
Astrcm			315	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
Astron s			245	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	— ⅛
Astrosy			204	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
Atek			7	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
Athey	.10r	1.0	23	11	10½	10½	
AtlcoF	.20	2.0	10	10⅛	10	10	
Atkinsn	.48	3.0	1556	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅜
AtlntcI	.40	4.0	14	10	10	10	+ ½
AtlAm			1059	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
AtlFin	.071		789	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
AtlF pf	1.05	74.4	828	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
AtlSeAr	.14	.8	2557	17¾	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
Atwood	.73e	1.9	104	39¼	38½	39¼	+ ⅜
AtwdOc			12	16¼	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
AutTrT			198	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Autoclv	.20b	1.9	390	11½	10⅝	10⅝	
Autodk	1.50e	3.8	5861	39½	37	39	+1⅝
Autodie			41	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ½
Autoinf			817	2⅝	1⅞	2	— ⅛
AutLng			565	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
AutoSy			80	2⅝	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
AutoCp			101	8¾	8⅛	8½	
Avntek			5131	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
Avatar			102	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
Avry			1104	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
Avndle	.92	4.9	1981	18⅝	18¼	18⅞	
AztcM	.10	2.2	599	4¾	4	4½	+ ½
B							
BB&T s	.72	3.3	959	22½	21½	22	+ ¼
BH Bulk	2.75e	40.0	762	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
BEI El			2738	10⅜	9½	10⅛	+1¼
BEI	.02e	.5	284	4¼	4	4	
BF Ent			1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
BFS NY			82	12	11¾	11¾	
BGS	.40a	3.1	231	13½	12⅞	13	— ¼
BHA s			143	18⅜	17½	17⅞	— ⅜
BHA B s			290	19	17½	17¾	—1
BMA	1.20	3.4	289	36	35	35½	+ ⅜
BMC Sft			4799	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅛
BMJ	.60	3.5	364	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
BMR Fn			83	8⅝	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
BNH	.24	2.7	93	9⅛	8½	9	+ ¼
BSB Bcp	.40	2.0	1041	20⅝	18⅞	20½	+1⅞
BT Fin	.76	5.5	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
BTR	.08	1.3	375	6¼	6	6	
BTU Int			991	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Babage			448	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Badger s	.48	2.1	1543	23½	21	23	+2
Bailey			50	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
BakerJ	.06	.3	1982	19¾	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
Balchm	.03	.8	29	4	4	4	— ⅛
BldLyB	.20	1.0	718	20½	20¼	20¼	
BaldPia			11	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Balard s			274	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Baltek	.15	1.2	60	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
BncPnc	1.60	4.1	362	40	39	39	— ⅛
BnPop s	.80	3.2	759	25	23	25	+ ⅞
BcpHw s	1.56	2.6	2059	60⅜	58⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
BcMiss	.76	3.6	50	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
BcpNJ	.40	3.2	522	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
Banctec			3207	17⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅜
BandoM	.48	10.1	159	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
BanoH	1.16	7.3	173	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	
BankAtl			12	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
BkGran	.40	1.7	142	23½	21¾	23½	+1½
BnkNH	.92	4.5	35	20¾	19¾	20¼	— ¼
BkSou	.48	4.8	1163	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	
Bnkest	.24t		1084	4⅜	3⅞	3¾	— ⅛
BnkFst	.74e	1.3	535	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
BkrNte			77	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Bnknth	1.72	4.6	151	38	37	37	
Bklowa	1.00	1.3	44	75¾	74	74½	+ ½
BkMA s			56	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
BkWorc	1.00	5.9	2931	17⅞	16⅝	17	
Banta	.52	2.1	486	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
Barden	1.00a	2.9	236	36½	34⅞	34⅞	—1½
BaretRs			29	4	4	4	
Barris			1665	10⅛	9⅜	9⅞	
BaryJ s			213	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
BsTnA			4	4	3⅞	3½	
BasAm			40	4	3½	3½	
BasPtr s			90	8¼	6⅜	8¼	+2
BsetF	1.00	2.7	269	38½	36½	37	— ⅜
BayVw	.30e	1.2	1428	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
BayBks	1.80	4.8	6470	39	37	37¾	—1
Bayly h			4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
BeauC s	.05t	.3	1187	16⅛	15⅛	16½	+ ⅛
BeautL			1299	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
Beebas	.20	1.6	748	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	
BelFuse			889	6⅞	6¼	6¼	+1¼
BellW			100	5	4⅞	5	
BellSv			430	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
Belmrl			555	½	½	½	+
BenJer			280	17¼	16½	16¾	— ¼

(Continued on next page)

U.S. Verdict on Soy Flap Questioned

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A report by the U.S. government raises conflict-of-interest questions regarding the activities of Chicago Board of Trade officials during last month's soybean trading emergency, according to the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which oversees U.S. futures markets, said Friday that an initial review of the emergency liquidation in the soybean futures market found no examples of self-dealing.

But Senator Patrick Leahy, Democrat of Vermont and Agriculture Committee chairman, noted that the report raised possible conflict-of-interest questions about several officials who voted for the forced reduction of holdings in July soybean futures contracts.

"The CFTC must question those Chicago Board of Trade directors participating in the July soybean decision whose affiliated firms held net short positions in the July soybean contract in house or customer accounts," Mr. Leahy said in a statement issued by his office.

"Credibility is paramount for exchanges in carrying out their self-regulatory functions," he said. "The public will not tolerate self-dealing or conflict of interest by exchange directors or insiders."

The Board of Trade, the world's largest commodity exchange, issued an emergency order last month requiring traders to reduce their holdings in soybean futures contracts.

That decision touched off wild swings in soybean prices and sparked sharp criticism by farm groups, while traders saw the value of their futures holdings drop. Those with short positions stood to gain from the emergency order because it resulted in a steep drop in soybean prices.

The Board of Trade has said it took the action after consulting with the CFTC because a subsidiary of the Italian grain-trading group, Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA, failed to voluntarily reduce its large holdings in July soybeans.

Board of Trade officials have said the exchange was worried that soybean supplies were insufficient to meet the large holdings of contracts for July delivery of beans in the final days of trading in that contract.

Vietnam Sets Hard Currency Rules for Firms

Agence France-Presse

HANOI — Foreign companies setting up in Vietnam will have to pay taxes and make deposits in hard currency, the official Nhan Dan newspaper reported over the weekend.

According to a government decree, the money received would be placed in a "central foreign-currency fund" administered by the Finance Ministry "to respond to the state budget's foreign-currency requirements."

Foreign or foreign-partnered companies' fiscal obligations must be covered in hard currency, as well as taxes on gasoline and foreign firms' use of Vietnamese airspace, the newspaper said.

The amount of deposits would depend on how much money the firm needed to cover operating costs and export activities. The deposits would be exchanged for dong at current rates. One dollar is worth about 4,000 dong.

For companies from socialist countries, which make payments in rubles, the decree said the exchange rate would be regularly revised "based on the variation in the price of imported goods and materials paid for in convertible rubles."

SOVIET: *Greenpeace Joins the Perestroika Boom*

(Continued from first finance page)

ents do business in the Soviet Union, an arrangement with a Soviet consulting cooperative, Infex, and a Moscow office.

Simple products are in such short supply in the Soviet Union that a Soviet deputy premier went on a week-long, $165 million buying spree in London last month, the Associated Press reported. Among the purchases made by Alexandra Biryukova, the Soviet Union's most senior woman politician, were 50 million pairs of panty hose. She also bought shoes, coffee, toothpaste, razor blades, cassette tapes, soap, women's clothing and $65 million worth of pharmaceutical products.

She said her purchases were dictated by shortages in the Soviet Union. "We have developed a program which provides for some emergency measures to be taken to improve our economy. One of the most important elements is the attempt to fill our markets with consumer goods," she said.

To meet some of those needs more than 80 American companies have signed up for a trade fair in Moscow in October. Called USA '89, the fair is sponsored by the U.S.-Soviet Union Trade and Economic Council. The next major project for the Infex-APCO collaboration is aimed at improving antiquated food processing.

Soviet Oil Production Was 624.3 Million Tons

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union produced 624.3 million tons of oil and 770,000 million cubic meters of gas last year, the Soviet oil and gas minister, Leonid Filimonov, told a government publication.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / *Via Agence France-Presse*

Amsterdam

Stocks marked time last week amid political uncertainty before the Sept. 6 general election; most investors seemed to ignore positive company results.

But the market did react to disappointing first-half figures announced by the leading transport and trading company, Van Ommeren-Ceteco, prompting a 20 percent plunge in its share price.

The CBS general index closed unchanged from the previous week at 205.5, with Wall Street's rise to a new all-time high offsetting a slight downward trend, brokers said. Volume declined to 6.7 billion guilders from 6.9 billion the previous week.

The Kempen & Co. brokerage forecast that unease would be the prominent feature this week in a market dominated as usual by foreign investors.

Frankfurt

The market was generally firm, despite uncertainty, and the 30-share DAX index finished 28.61 points higher at 1,604.38. The Commerzbank index gained 37.4 to close at 1,982.6.

The previous week's downward trend was reversed amid strong foreign demand, despite heavy profit-taking and fears — eventually seen to be unfounded — that the Bundesbank might raise key lending rates.

Volume on the eight stock exchanges climbed to 27.83 billion Deutsche marks from 24.94 billion the previous week.

Daimler-Benz gained ground on rumors that the company's merger with the aerospace giant Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm would be given the go-ahead by the government. The stock, which gained 47 DM on the week to 834, also got a boost from speculation that Deutsche Bank might sell part of its holding in the carmaker to the French arms and electronics group, Matra. Deutsche Bank officials denied the rumors.

Shares in the energy sector were firm; RWE rose eight DM to 346 and Veba gained 10.30 to close at 351.

Hong Kong

The market remained in a summer lull last week. The Hang Seng Index lost 56.38 points to close at 2,516.78, after sliding 40.23 points the previous week. The broader-based Hong Kong Index dropped 37.48 points to finish at 1,659.56.

Average daily volume shrank sharply to 692 million Hong Kong dollars from 1.08 billion.

The index lost 44.41 points Monday as investors remained jittery over the political situation in China; it recovered some of that loss on Tuesday but dropped again Wednesday after the failure of China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, to make a public appearance on his birthday.

The downtrend continued Thursday, leading to a small recovery Friday on selective buying.

London

Share prices rose strongly in the latter part of the week, drawing strength from Wall Street's euphoria. The FTSE 100-share index meandered up and down until Wednesday, then broke the psychologically important 2,400-point barrier Friday. The index closed 22.3 points higher on the week, at 2,397.4.

Wednesday's announcement of British current-account figures for July, showing the second-largest deficit ever, at £2.06 billion, had surprisingly little effect.

The chemical giant, ICI, made gains all week on speculation of the possibility of a break-up bid. Eurotunnel, by contrast, declined steadily as talks took place with subcontractors Trans-Manche Link over the burgeoning budget for the cross-Channel tunnel.

Shares in Bass fell after announcing a bid of about $2 billion for the U.S.-based owner of the Holiday Inns chain.

Banks were firmer following the introduction of annual charges on credit cards.

Milan

Italian share prices rose to their highest levels this year in brisk trading last week. The MIB index jumped 2.32 percent to 1,231 from 1,203 the previous week. The Comit indicator advanced to 731.26 points, up from 715.29.

Volume was unchanged, however, at a daily average of 65 million shares.

Agnelli group shares performed well, with Fiat up 3.58 percent, IFI up 4.98 percent and Rinascente up 5.90 percent.

Insurance issues did well, with RAS gaining 4.48 percent and Generali up 3.96 percent.

Olivetti gained 3.12 percent ahead of a shareholders' meeting convened for Aug. 31 at which the company is expected to increase its capital.

Pirelli & Co. gained 6.39 percent on unconfirmed rumors that the tire maker was the target of a takeover bid.

Analysts said most sectors were in demand, reflecting renewed confidence among Italian and foreign investors following a slowdown in inflation, a balance-of-payments surplus, the strong lira and stable interest rates.

Paris

Prices touched an historic record last week, with the SBF index closing at 523.1, up from 508.2 the previous week.

The market was boosted by the surge on Wall Street by special situations like the Suez group's bid for the Victoire insurance group.

Brokers were optimistic that further rises would propel the market higher amid signs of a buoyant economy, despite a rise in unemployment and the trade deficit.

The market began the week on a cautious note amid fears that West Germany would raise interest rates, but picked up when the Bundesbank left its key rates unchanged.

Singapore

Trading was mixed. The Straits Times industrial index hit a post-October 1987 high on Monday but lost ground thereafter, to close Friday at 1,355.18, down 26.31 points for the week. The SES all-share index fell 5.47 points to 358.20.

Volume declined to 517.6 million shares from 614 million.

Dealers said that investors' caution was in line with the hesitant trend on other regional markets.

Tokyo

Prices suffered a substantial loss in lackluster trading as investors awaited fresh incentives. The Nikkei average of 225 issues, which gained 350.18 yen the previous week, lost 323.21 last week to close at 34,739.93.

Expectations of higher prices sent the Nikkei to a record high of 35,140.83 on Monday, but the barometer slid thereafter.

Another leading market indicator, the Tokyo price index of all issues listed on the major section of the market, lost 29.80 points to close at 2,622.70.

Sentiment was dampened by the weak yen, brokers said. On Wednesday, Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, said that the currency was undervalued in light of economic fundamentals in Japan and the United States.

Analysts attributed the sluggish stock market to a summer lull and predicted a rebound in September.

Cabinet Secretary Tokuo Yamashita's resignation Friday over a sex scandal might affect some investors, they said, but thought share prices would overcome this in light of Japanese companies' strong financial position.

Zurich

Share prices surged to a record, with the Crédit Suisse index finishing the week at 679 points, up from 666.9.

Stocks resumed an upward trend that began in June under the impetus of foreign and Swiss investors who currently have abundant cash, dealers said. They forecast that the market would continue to firm.

Union Bank of Switzerland rose 255 Swiss francs to 4,180, while Nestlé bearer stock advanced 180 to 8,800. Hero gained 375 to 6,900 and Sandoz bearer moved up 350 to 13,450.

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

(Continued)

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

American Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday. Aug. 25

Option & price		Calls Sep	Calls Oct	Puts Sep	Puts Oct
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total volume 192,163
Open interest 2,428,440
r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.
AP-NY-08-25-89 1839EDT

Chicago Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday. Aug. 25

Option & price		Calls Sep	Calls Oct	Puts Sep	Puts Oct
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total volume 471,788
Open interest 4,274,224
r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.
AP-NY-08-25-89 1836EDT

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(Continued From Back Page)

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MONDAY SPORTS/COLLEGE FOOTBALL PREVIEW

Michigan No. 1 in Poll

The Associated Press

Michigan's football team is picking up where Michigan's basketball team left off — No. 1.

Five months after winning the NCAA championship of U.S. college basketball, the Wolverines are the preseason pick as the nation's top college football team in The Associated Press's top 25 poll.

Michigan received 23 first-place votes and 1,439 points to edge Notre Dame, the defending national champion. The Fighting Irish, who play Michigan at Ann Arbor on Sept. 16, were ranked No. 1 on 20 ballots and received 1,378 points.

The only other teams receiving first-place votes were Nebraska (10), Miami (4), Southern California (1) and Florida State (2).

The AP is expanding its rankings from 20 to 25 teams this season. Sixty sports writers and sportscasters vote in the weekly poll, which awards 25 points for first place, 24 for second and so on.

Although most of Michigan's starters return from last year's 9-2-1 Rose Bowl champion team, two of its top three quarterbacks were recently declared ineligible. But the Wolverines still have senior Michael Taylor, who started the first nine games last season before breaking his collarbone.

This is the second time Michigan has been ranked No. 1 in the AP preseason poll, which started in 1950. The Wolverines also were the top pick in 1981, but they lost their opener to Wisconsin, went 9-3 and finished 12th in the final rankings.

The only time Michigan finished first in the final AP poll was 1948. Since Schembechler became coach in 1969, the Wolverines' best final ranking was No. 2 in 1985.

Notre Dame, which has won eight national championships, opens its season Thursday night against Virginia in the Kickoff Classic. The Fighting Irish have lost several key players because of injuries, academics and disciplinary problems, but plenty of talent returns.

Nebraska has never won a national championship under Tom Osborne, but the Cornhuskers lead the nation with 27 consecutive winning seasons, 20 straight bowl appearances and 20 seasons in a row with at least nine wins.

Miami, which has won two national championships in the 1980s, finished second last season to Notre Dame, which handed the Hurricanes their only loss in 12 games. The Hurricanes must adjust to a new coach and a new quarterback, but little dropoff is expected.

College Schedule

A full schedule of games for major U.S. college teams will appear in Tuesday's editions, and additional preseason articles will appear this week.

Preseason College Poll

The Associated Press poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, 1988 records, total points, 1988 rank in final poll.

	Record	Pts	Prv
1. Michigan (23)	9-2-1	1,439	4
2. Notre Dame (20)	12-0-0	1,378	1
3. Nebraska (10)	11-2-0	1,333	10
4. Miami, Fla. (4)	11-1-0	1,322	2
5. Southern Cal (1)	10-2-0	1,288	7
6. Florida St. (2)	11-1-0	1,202	3
7. LSU	8-4-0	1,059	19
8. Auburn	10-2-0	1,007	8
9. UCLA	10-2-0	996	6
10. Arkansas	10-2-0	884	12
11. Penn St.	5-6-0	748	–
12. Clemson	10-2-0	695	9
13. Syracuse	10-2-0	644	13
14. Colorado	8-4-0	630	–
15. Oklahoma	9-3-0	620	14
16. Alabama	9-3-0	479	17
17. West Virginia	11-1-0	457	5
18. Arizona	7-4-0	319	–
19. Brigham Young	9-4-0	306	–
20. Pittsburgh	6-5-0	282	–
21. Houston	9-3-0	281	18
22. Illinois	6-5-1	277	–
23. Iowa	6-4-3	250	–
24. N. Carolina St.	8-3-1	238	–
25. Ohio St.	4-6-1	200	–

In a Decade of Powerhouses, The Team of the '80s Is Open

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the all-day succession of New Year's Day bowl games ends the 121st season of college football and begins another decade, how will the last 10 years be defined?

Will the University of Miami, under its new coach, Dennis Erickson, solidify its status as a team of the 1980s?

Will Nebraska, which has had the best won-lost percentage of major college programs in the 1980s and two close losses in Orange Bowl games, take advantage of a simpler schedule for another run at that unofficial, but elusive first championship of the Tom Osborne era?

Will Notre Dame overcome the seasonlong absence of several first- or second-team players from its preseason roster and extend its return to prominence?

Twelve of the top 15 rushers in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division I-A will return, plus Blair Thomas of Penn State, who missed last season as a result of knee surgery after gaining 1,414 yards in 1987.

Returning rushing leaders from 1988 include several juniors — Darren Lewis of Texas A&M (1,692 yards), Nebraska's Ken Clark (1,497 yards), Eric Bieniemy of Colorado (1,243 yards), and Emmitt Smith of Florida, who gained 988 yards in a season that was shortened by a knee injury.

The top returning seniors include Anthony Thompson of Indiana (1,546 yards), Tony Boles of Michigan (1,359 yards), and Blake Ezor of Michigan State (1,358 yards).

Miami could already claim a decade of superiority with a winning percentage of .821, second to Nebraska's .846, plus the 1983 and 1987 championships, and the near-perfect years blemished by upset losses to Penn State in the Fiesta Bowl at the end of the 1986 season and Notre Dame last year.

Michigan has had one 1-loss season in the decade, a 10-1-1 finish in 1985 when the Wolverines finished second to Oklahoma in both major news-agency polls and in second place in the Big Ten.

"If there are any Big Ten teams that shoot for a national championship, they're damn fools," Schembechler said at a luncheon last month.

"You play to win the Big Ten championship, and if you win it and go to the Rose Bowl and win it, then you've had a great season. If they choose to vote you number one, then you're the national champion. But a national champion is a mythical national champion, and I think you guys ought to know that. It's mythical."

Schembechler once made his living by coaching against Woody Hayes. He knows mythology. On New Year's Night at the Rose Bowl, could he end his 21st season and begin his fourth decade as leader of the Wolverines by equaling Michigan's national basketball championship with a mythical one of his own?

There Are Changes, Though Not Among The Powers That Be

The Associated Press

SMU is back on the field, Michigan is back on top the polls, Notre Dame is back in contention and the ball is back on the ground for extra points and field goals. But four of the most familiar figures in college football won't be back on the sidelines for the 1989 season.

After enduring an NCAA "death sentence" that killed its football program for two years, Southern Methodist University returns Sept. 2 against Rice with a scaled-down squad and upgraded standards.

"This is the most unique situation a university ever found itself in as far as football," said the athletic director, Doug Single. "We're on our last chance here. We've got to make it work, or it's over."

To prevent another scandal, the school has instituted numerous safeguards and reforms. All athletes must now take an ethics course, boosters are banned from recruiting and there are tests on the NCAA rules that SMU has repeatedly broken over the years.

Coach Forrest Gregg, who left the Green Bay Packers of the National Football League to return to his alma mater, begins the season with only 42 scholarship players and just three with college game experience. One is wide receiver Michael Bowen, who played for SMU in 1986, then spent a year at Georgia before returning to Dallas.

"There's no pressure because we don't have anything to lose," Bowen said. "At Georgia, you have a lot to lose every game you play."

Scandal has rarely been a problem at Notre Dame, which prides itself on winning without cheating or bending the rules. The defending national champions demonstrated that again a few weeks ago by suspending all-America linebacker Michael Stonebreaker for the season and refusing to allow running back Tony Brooks back into school for disciplinary reasons.

Then Lou Holtz, the coach, learned that four other players won't be available this season because of injuries, academics or personal problems.

Despite the losses and a schedule that includes Michigan, Southern Cal, Penn State and Miami, the Fighting Irish are talented enough to challenge for a second straight national title — a feat last accomplished by Alabama in 1979.

The first major test should come at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on Sept. 16. Almost all of Bo Schembechler's top guns return from a Rose Bowl team that came within six points of a perfect season.

As athletic director, Schembechler shared in Michigan's NCAA basketball title last season. As coach, though, he has never won a national championship.

This could be the year.

"This is a difficult year for the football coach at a school predominantly known for basketball," he said, joking, "but we will try to live up to our basketball team."

Although Nebraska's Tom Osborne has the best winning percentage of any active coach in college football, the Cornhuskers have not won a national championship during his 16-year reign. That might change this year, thanks to another dynamite offense and a non-conference schedule that doesn't include a single team from last year's final top 20 poll.

Southern Cal must replace Heisman Trophy runner-up Rodney Peete, who went to the NFL after quarterbacking the Trojans to two Rose Bowls. And Saturday, quarterback Pat O'Hara, who was to replace Peete, went out for the season after fracturing his shin in an intrasquad scrimmage. But Larry Smith, the coach, has a robust running attack and one of the nation's best defenses, with safeties Mark Carrier and Cleveland Colter and a line that has played together for three years.

Losing seasons occur at Penn State about as often as Halley's comet, so the Nittany Lions are expecting major improvement after last year's 5-6 mark. The biggest confidence booster is the return of tailback Blair Thomas, who sat out last season after undergoing major knee surgery. He rushed for 1,414 yards in 1987, the third highest season total in Penn State history.

While Joe Paterno returns for his 24th season, four other powerhouse programs have new coaches.

Jimmy Johnson went from Miami to the Dallas Cowboys of the NFL. Oklahoma's Barry Switzer and Texas A&M's Jackie Sherrill left programs plagued by allegations of cheating, and Vince Dooley retired after 25 years at Georgia.

Switzer, Sherrill and Dooley were replaced by an assistant — Gary Gibbs at Oklahoma, R.C. Slocum at Texas A&M and Ray Goff at Georgia. The new head man at Miami is Dennis Erickson, an offense-oriented coach from Washington State.

"Expectations are extremely high," Erickson said. "Losing is an unheard of word around here."

All-American quarterback Steve Walsh skipped his senior season at Miami and followed Johnson to the Cowboys. His successor, junior Craig Erickson, who is not related to the coach, reportedly has an even stronger arm.

"He has the talent to be as good as anybody I've been around," said Dennis Erickson, who last year coached the nation's leading passer, Timm Rosenbach.

Like Walsh, Rosenbach passed up his last year of college eligibility to play in the pros.

Kicking records appear to be safe this season because of a new rule banning the use of tees for field goals and extra points, though not kickoffs.

The rule is designed to de-emphasize the importance of placekickers, who were booting the ball longer and more accurately than ever.

John Swart/The Associated Press

Joyful Notre Dame players on their way to a national title in the Fiesta Bowl against West Virginia.

Irish QB Revels in Stardom

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Post Service

Notre Dame quarterback Tony Rice has been stamped various things in his career. When he failed to meet the NCAA's Proposition 48 scholarship requirement, he was described as a "non-qualifier." Of his ability it was said he could run but not throw, which may have been the most vastly mistaken assessment since a Hollywood talent scout said of Fred Astaire, "can't sing, can dance a little."

But Rice last season directed Notre Dame to its first national championship since 1977. He begins his senior year with the promise of adding a couple of more tags to the array already hung from his sleeve. Get this, and write it down in block letters: Tony Rice, bachelor of arts and Heisman Trophy candidate.

His visage gleams from every news stand, a rather handsome face with a thin mustache and a muscular build decorating glossy preseason magazines. Really, it's an ultimate I-told-you-so, and he accepts the reversal in perceptions of him with a warm pleasure. Sometimes he just gazes at the magazines.

"I get a good feeling that just stays there," he said.

In Woodruff, South Carolina, a small textile-producing town of 6,000, Notre Dame paraphernalia can be found in the stores. His mother and grandmother, who raised him, are considered prominent citizens, receiving calls and letters and compliments on this suddenly fine young man. The Notre Dame coach, Lou Holtz, said laughingly last season, "When I think of all the letters I've gotten asking why Tony Rice is my quarterback . . ."

Rice has a 16-2 record as Notre Dame's starter, was their leading rusher with 700 yards, averaging 5.8 yards a carry, and completed 70 of 138 passes for 1,176 yards. He defeated two of three premier quarterbacks and Heisman candidates in the nation to assist the Irish to the title — Steve Walsh of Miami, Rodney Peete of Southern California and Major Harris of West Virginia. Against USC, he opened with a 55-yard throw from his own end zone. In the Fiesta Bowl victory over the Mountaineers, he threw for 213 yards.

He is also just an academic year from receiving a degree in psychology and laying to rest once and for all the discussion of his classroom ability. That was a particularly painful topic to him at this time last year, when a South Bend television reporter erroneously announced he would be academically ineligible. In fact, Rice had spent 14 hours a day working through summer school to become eligible.

> **"When I think, that's when I mess up."**
> Tony Rice.

It may not have been until the Irish won the national championship that Rice fully regained his self-esteem, wounded when he fell 10 points below the minimum SAT score required by the NCAA and had to sit out his freshman year.

Rice was depressed enough to consider leaving school.

He remained primarily because his mother, who works at the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind, urged him not to forgo the Notre Dame opportunity. "She told me I'd only be letting them get the best of me." But no sooner had he overcome the academic stigma than another one arose, when he was thrust into the starting position as a sophomore after starter Terry Andrysiak broke his collarbone.

Rice was so uncertain that he lined up under the guard instead of center on his first play from scrimmage. That season he completed just 35 of 82 passes for 663 yards and one touchdown in six starts.

"I was big-time discouraged," he said. "There were a lot of little words that hurt me. Little things count. Things like 'He's Prop 48' and 'He can't pass.' But you just try to overcome it. Hey, I was brought into this pressure at Notre Dame, and I wanted it, so I just had to handle it."

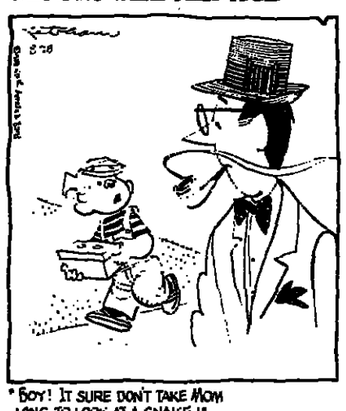
He began last season uncertainly. In his first two games, against Michigan and Michigan State, he completed five of 21 passes for 90 yards and was intercepted twice, making him more overanxious. Holtz wrung his hands over Rice's throwing motion, which was forced and almost sidearm, with no follow through. Then he told Rice to buy a dart board and throw darts every night, partly to make him relax and partly to make him finish his passes.

"I think it was all in my mind," Rice said. "This year I'm going in to have a good time and to win, no matter what the score."

While his numbers were not extraordinary last season, his clutch play was. Facing third and long against Miami, he completed a 57-yarder. Just before the USC game, running back Tony Brooks and receiver Ricky Watters were suspended by Holtz for being late. Rice shouldered the weight, opened with his 55-yard bomb to Raghib Ismail, and went on a 65-yard touchdown run.

Holtz has described Rice as unshakeable, which is high praise from a coach whose philosophy is to make his quarterback so miserable in practice that a game will seem easy. Holtz regularly berated him last season, and once jumped on his back and rode him to the ground for making the wrong read. He became Rice's therapist, disciplinarian, and instrument of torture, and Rice says, "I hope he keeps climbing on me, because if he stops, I'll get the feeling he doesn't care."

DENNIS THE MENACE



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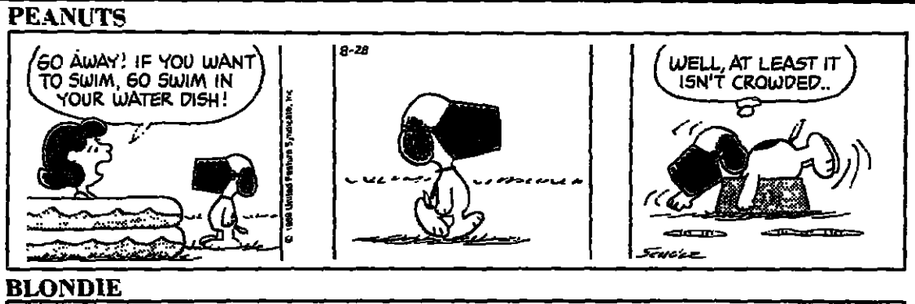
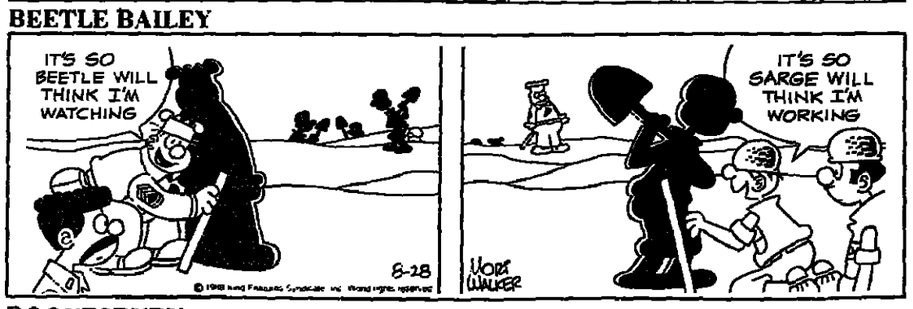


ANDY CAPP

BLONDIE

WIZARD of ID

BEETLE BAILEY



REX MORGAN

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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IGNAT

OSANTA

MEEDUR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ____ TO THE ____ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: SORRY LATCH BECKON PUDDLE
Answer: What Dawd decided to do when Golum started looking mad— "ROCK" HI "O" "EL"

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MONDAY SPORTS

Senna Captures Belgian Prix In Rain, Closes Gap on Prost

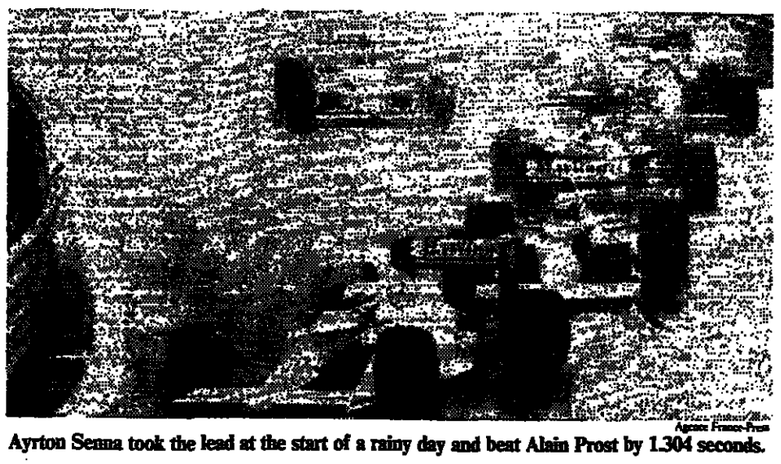
The Associated Press

SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium — Defending world champion Ayrton Senna of Brazil won the Belgian Grand Prix on Sunday with brilliant wet-weather racing to narrow the gap in the standings on McLaren Honda teammate Alain Prost of France, who finished second. Five races remain this season.

Nigel Mansell of Britain, driving a Ferrari, took third place only yards behind Prost. Hometown favorite Thierry Boutsen finished fourth in a race affected throughout by rain and a wet track. The start had to be delayed a half hour after parts of the circuit were covered with mud.

The rain "was bad for me, but it was worse for those who came behind," said Senna, who started from the pole position. Mansell said he often "could not see anything at all."

Leading from start to finish, Senna was timed in 1 hour, 40 minutes, 54.196 seconds, 1.304 seconds ahead of Prost. Mansell trailed by 1.824 seconds. In the standings for the world championship, Senna now has 51 points, trailing Prost by 11, while Mansell has 38.



Agence France-Presse

Ayrton Senna took the lead at the start of a rainy day and beat Alain Prost by 1.304 seconds.

LeMond Adds World Title to Tour de France Crown

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

CHAMBERY, France — Greg LeMond did it again Sunday. Continuing his remarkable comeback from a hunting accident that left him near death not two and a half years ago, he surged in a sprint to win the professionals' world championship in the bicycle road race.

"It's really a great year," he said moments after he finished. "I never would have believed this."

His victory followed by little more than a month his eight-second triumph in the Tour de France, the world's most important bicycle race. That had been his first victory in a major race since he was hit by 60 shotgun pellets in California in April 1987.

LeMond, 28, seemed stunned after he crossed the finish line first in the four-man sprint in Chambéry in the French Alps.

"I felt very good and just let it all out at the finish," he said.

Second was Dmitri Konichev of the Soviet Union, as Sean Kelly of Ireland barely beat Steven Rooks of the Netherlands for third place. Thierry Claveyrolat of France was fifth.

Laurent Fignon of France, who finished second in the Tour de France by the smallest margin in the race's 86-year-history, finished sixth. He hoped for a victory to offset his disappointment but was once again left forlorn.

The race took a heavy toll as 148 of the 190 starters dropped out. LeMond was clocked in 6 hours, 45 minutes, 59 seconds, an average speed of 38.3 kilometers (just under 24 miles an hour). Only one other member of the 12-man American team, Andy Hampsten, finished.

LeMond wore his familiar wide smile when he mounted the victory podium to accept a gold medal. Watching, as he lifted a bouquet overhead and "The Star-Spangled Banner" rang out, were many members of his family. His father, Bob, stood nearby on the podium and his mother, Bertha; his grandfather, Art; his wife, Kathy, and his two sons, Geoffrey and Scott, were all in the VIP bleachers.

"I missed his victory in the Tour de France but I made sure to come here," his grandfather had said earlier.

LeMond won the world title in 1983 and twice finished second, in 1982 and 1985, in the long road race that is held in a different country each year.

He expected a tough race this time and seemed confident during a long conversation Friday.

"I feel good, my form is still right up there and I always seems to reach a peak around the world championship," he said. "So, who's worrying?"

Riding over 260 kilometers of roads left slick by intermittent if heavy rains, LeMond surged across the line after starting the sprint from about 200 meters out.

Known as a fine sprinter for an all-around rider, he shot up his hand in victory as he crossed the line a few inches ahead of the others. Konichev was an obvious second but Kelly had to wait for a photograph before he could get the bronze medal.

Prospects of an epic road race and Fignon's possible revenge helped swell the crowd above the 50,000 said to have watched the women and the men amateurs Saturday.

Since the race started at 10:30 A.M. and was expected to last at least seven hours, many in the crowd brought their lunches and serious liquid refreshments.

Others had a choice of impromptu restaurants at which to be overcharged. The smell of broiling sausages filled the air at several curves of the course and the popping of corks on Savoyard wine bottles was musical.

Many of the spectators came from such bicycling-mad countries as Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. A sign at one refreshment stand pleaded, "Seulement de l'argent français," and translated this into three langnages. And, the stand did take only French money.

But whether they paid in francs, lire, dollars, pounds or guilders, the spectators got their money's worth at the finish.

AP

Longo: Another easy victory.

On Saturday, Jeannie Longo of France had ended the slight suspense early by jumping away in the third of six laps and cruising to victory in the world championship road race for female riders.

Her triumph in the 74-kilometer race was widely expected since it was her fourth in the last five world championships.

The amateur men's championship, 187.5 kilometers or 15 laps of the circuit with 204 entrants from 42 countries, won by Joachim Halupczok of Poland, who broke away with two laps to go..

Halupczok finished 2 minutes, 45 seconds ahead of Eric Pichon of France, who was 13 seconds ahead of Christophe Manin of France. Manin held off Dominik Krieger of West Germany, with nobody else close.

Orioles Win 4th in Row As Yanks Make 4 Errors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Bob Melvin hit his first home run in more than a year during a four-run second inning Sunday and the Baltimore Orioles took advantage of four New York errors to beat the Yankees, 8-5, in New York for their ninth victory in 10 games.

The first-place Orioles remained 1½ games ahead of Toronto in the American League East while third place Milwaukee fell 6½ back.

Melvin drove in four runs with his three-run homer and a triple. Mike Devereaux got three of the Orioles' 12 hits and Cal Ripken also homered as the Yankees fell to 2-9 under their new manager, Bucky Dent. The first-place Orioles started the day 1½ games ahead of Toronto in the American League East.

Blue Jays 5, Brewers 4: George Bell extended his hitting streak to a career-high 18 games with a two-run triple in a five-run fifth inning in Toronto as the Blue Jays won their season-high sixth straight and the Brewers lost their sixth in a row.

Greg Brock's two-run homer helped Milwaukee take a 3-0 lead in the third but Toronto bounced in the fifth against Chris Bosio.

Ernie Whitt and Tony Fernandez led off with singles and Lee Mazzilli drew a walk that loaded the bases. Bosio retired the next two batters before Mookie Wilson extended his hitting streak to a season-high 14 with an infield single, and another run scored on the play on shortstop Bill Spiers' throwing error.

Kelly Gruber doubled to right-center to score Mazzilli and Bell tripled to center, giving him 82 RBIs and the fourth-longest hitting streak in team history.

Red Sox 7, Tigers 1: Ellis Burks hit his fifth grand slam homer in less than three major league seasons as the Red Sox took advantage of more Detroit gifts and won in Boston.

Burks' 11th homer of the season was the only hit the Red Sox got in the fifth inning as they won their sixth straight. They loaded the bases against rookie Brain DuBois on an inning-opening error by third baseman Rick Schu and two walks. All four runs were unearned.

Athletics 6, Royals 0: Bob Welch ran his scoreless streak to 24 innings, pitching five-hit ball for eight in Kansas City, as Oakland ended a three-game losing streak.

Rickey Henderson hit a three-run home run as the Athletics moved 3½ games ahead of the third-place Royals in the AL West by avoiding a three-game sweep. They finished the season 2-4 in Royals Stadium.

White Sox 9, Indians 3: Ron Karkovice hit his first grand slam in the majors and rookie Greg Hibbard pitched four-hit ball for seven innings as Chicago completed a three-game sweep in Cleveland.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Saturday Games

Blue Jays 7, Brewers 0: In Toronto, Dave Stieb pitched his second one-hitter this season to beat Milwaukee, but it kept the Blues Jays only apace with the Baltimore Orioles in the East.

In the West, the red-hot Kansas City Royals moved to within 2½ games of the top by beating the division-leading Oakland Athletics while the California Angels remained a game out as they lost to the Texas Rangers.

Pat Borders drove in three runs as Stieb recorded his fifth one-hitter in the major leagues. Three times in less than a year the veteran right-hander has been within one out of pitching a no-hitter. Earlier this month he was pitching a perfect game when Roberto Kelly of the New York Yankees spoiled it with a double with two out in the ninth.

The suspense didn't last that long Saturday, when Robin Yount beat out a sharp grounder with two out in the sixth inning.

Orioles 6, Yankees 4: Joe Orsulak hit two home runs for the first time in the majors and rookie Dave Johnson won his fourth game this month. It was the Orioles' seventh victory in eight games.

Kansas City 2, Oakland 0: Bret Saberhagen shut down Oakland on four hits in Kansas City to win his seventh straight start. The Royals have won 11 of their last 12 games.

Willie Wilson gave Saberhagen all the support he needed in the first inning with his first homer batting right-handed in two years.

Rangers 3, Angels 2: Cecil Espy tripled, singled and scored twice for the Rangers in Arlington, Texas.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 2: Nick Esasky got two RBI in Boston and the Tigers committed an error leading to three unearned runs in the second.

White Sox 4, Indians 3: Brook Jacoby homered. Ivan Calderon had two hits and two RBI in Cleveland.

Twins 1, Mariners 0: Al Newman got two hits in Minneapolis as Seattle lost 10th straight. *(UPI, LAT)*

Browning Wins 7 in Row As Reds Beat Pirates, 1-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Tom Browning recorded his seventh consecutive victory Sunday, allowing three hits while pitching into the ninth inning in Cincinnati as the Reds beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 1-0.

Browning (14-10) left after walking Gary Redus to start the ninth and John Franco got his 28th save.

Redus singled in the fourth, Jay Bell in the sixth and Jose Lind in the eighth for the only hits off Browning, who struck out six and walked three. Lind, who stole second, reached third with two outs but Browning fanned Bell to end the inning.

Herm Winningham led off the Cincinnati third with a single off Randy Kramer and was bunted to second by Luis Quinones. Walks to Eric Davis and Ken Griffey loaded the bases for Todd Benzinger, who hit a potential double-play grounder to Redus at first but beat the relay throw from second baseman Lind to Kramer covering first as Winningham scored.

Saturday Games

Braves 5, Cubs 3: Jeff Blauser, the Atlanta third baseman who hit two home runs in each of the last two seasons, hit two in Chicago.

In Houston, Terry Pendleton hit his fifth homer this month as the St. Louis Cardinals moved to within 1½ games of first place in the East.

Blauser went 3 for 4, hitting a bases-empty shot off Rick Sutcliffe to lead off the fourth. He homered again with no one on in the eighth.

Sutcliffe, who had given up a home run to Oddibe McDowell leading off the game, was gone before he could get an out in the fourth inning. He lost his second in a row as he gave up four runs, eight hits and a walk in three-plus innings. He is 1-7 lifetime against the Braves, with a 4.66 earned-run average.

The Braves' reliever, Sergio Valdez, accomplished two firsts. He picked up his first major league victory with 3⅓ innings of scoreless relief, allowing three hits, walking none and striking out three. And, he singled for his first big league hit.

The key play came in the sixth inning after Chicago rallied from a 4-0 deficit and had a chance to tie. Vance Law opened with a double and was sacrificed to third. Pinch hitter Curtis Wilkerson laid down a suicide squeeze bunt, but Valdez fielded it cleanly and threw a strike to catcher John Russell, who held on as Law tried to run him over.

The Cubs learned after the game that catcher Damon Berryhill would be sidelined for the rest of the season because of a partial tear of his right rotator cuff. Berryhill was hitting .257 with five homers and 41 RBI.

Giants 8, Expos 3: Matt Williams hit a three-run homer in San Francisco and Will Clark and Kevin Mitchell each drove home two runs as the Giants opened a five-game lead in the NL West.

Scott Garrelts allowed only a single through the first seven innings, while Mark Langston gave up six runs and five hits in three innings.

Williams has 12 homers this year, with eight and 19 RBIs in his last 16 games.

Cardinals 5, Astros 3: Pendleton hit a two-run homer for St. Louis and Pedro Guerrero got two RBI in Houston.

Padres 9, Mets 4: Marvell Wynne drove in four runs against New York and Garry Templeton got three hits in San Diego.

It was the fourth-place Mets' their fourth straight loss.

Reds 6, Pirates 4: Rob Dibble set a strikeout record for Reds relievers and teammate Ron Oester went 4 for 4 in Cincinnati. Dibble struck out five in two innings of relief of starter Ron Robinson to give him 120 in 80⅓ innings. Robinson held the record of 117 strikeouts by a reliever, set in 1986.

Dodgers 4, Phillies 0: Tim Belcher drove in two runs in Los Angeles on a deflected single and pitched his league-leading fifth shutout for the Dodgers. He scattered seven hits, struck out nine and walked one. *(UPI, LAT)*

SIDELINES

Parry Defeats James in Golf Playoff

FRANKFURT (AP) — Craig Parry of Australia won the German Open golf championship Sunday in a sudden-death playoff with England's Mark James.

The two began the playoff at the 17th hole, which each birdied for 4. At the 18th, James' approach shot missed the green, his first putt missed the hole by six feet (1.8-meters) and his second spun out of the cup. Parry, whose approach landed on the green, parred the hole. They had finished the fourth round with scores of 266, 18 strokes under par.

Bernhard Langer of West Germany, Howard Clark of England and Christy O'Connor Jr. of Ireland were named the final three players for the European Ryder Cup matches with the United States. Former Masters and British Open champion Sandy Lyle was left off the team.

Valvano Is Asked to Resign as A.D.

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina (NYT) — The president of North Carolina's public university system has asked Jim Valvano to resign as athletic director at North Carolina State because an investigation of the school's basketball program had revealed extensive academic abuses that broke "the spirit, not the letter of the law."

In an address to the university system's board of governors, which was broadcast live on regional television, the president, C.D. Spangler Jr., said Friday that the investigation by his four-member commission had found no major violations of National Collegiate Athletic Association regulations.

For the Record

The European Championship of American Football game between Britain and Finland was not played Sunday because of heavy rain in Hamburg, and organizers said they were searching for an alternate site for Monday morning. In the consolation game Saturday, West Germany beat defending champion Italy, 29-9. *(UPI)*

Tennis players who have competed in South Africa since last year's Olympics would be banned from the Games under a proposal adopted Sunday by the International Olympic Committee's ruling body. *(AP)*

Ruud Gullit, Milan's Dutch star, will be unable to play the first six weeks of the Italian soccer season because of an aggravation of a chronic right-knee ligament injury, it was reported Sunday. *(AP)*

PGA champion Payne Stewart overcame a double bogey and tied Paul Azinger and David Frost for the third-round lead Saturday in the World Series of Golf in Akron, Ohio. *(AP)*

The South African national Springbok rugby squad, playing its first match against foreign competition in three years, defeated a group of international all-stars for a 20-19 victory Saturday in Cape Town. *(AP)*

Raul Perez of Mexico retained his WBC bantamweight title Saturday when Cardenio Ulloa of Chile quit at the start of the eighth round. *(Reuters)*

Olympian Janet Evans became the first woman in the history of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. series to win three individual events as the United States won the Alamo Cup Dual Swimming Meet, 201-136, Saturday. *(AP)*

Trumbull, Connecticut, defeated Kaohsiung, Taiwan, 5-2, on Saturday to became the first U.S. team to win the Little League World Series since Marietta, Georgia, in 1983. Taiwanese teams had won the last three, teams from Seoul the two before that. *(AP)*

Eoghan O'Connell of Ireland, star of the British-Ireland Walker Cup golf team, was beaten, 4-and-3, by Michael Brannan of the United States in the U.S. Amateur Championship on Friday. Chris Patton of South Carolina defeated Brannan, 3-and-2, on Saturday to reach the final against Dan Green of Tennessee. *(AP)*

Oilers Ruin Brawling Raiders' Return to Oakland

The Associated Press

The Houston Oilers spoiled the Los Angeles Raiders' return to Oakland when Allen Pinkett ran for a two-yard touchdown with three seconds left, giving the Oilers a 23-21 victory Saturday night in a brawling battle reminiscent of the Raiders' heyday in Oakland.

Playing before 50,642 in the Oakland Coliseum, a new generation of Raiders got swept up in a giddy brew of nostalgia and passion as the team returned to this football-starved city for an NFL preseason game after a 7½-year absence.

More than a half-dozen fights and skirmishes broke out on the field. In the stands, the fans, most of them wearing black and silver shirts and jackets, drank and partied.

Giants 21, Jets 17: George Adams scored the go-ahead touchdown from inches out on fourth down and rookie A.J. Greene returned an interception 65 yards for a touchdown as the unbeaten Giants won the annual battle for bragging rights to New York in a game at Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Cardinals 21, Browns 7: Gary Hogeboom threw two touchdown passes for Phoenix and defensive end Freddie Joe Nunn returned a fumble 48 yards for another score to beat Cleveland in Tempe, Arizona.

Broncos 24, Cowboys 21: Wymon Henderson's leaping interception set up David Treadwell's 19-yard field goal 10:19 into overtime in Denver and the Broncos handed Dallas its first setback in three preseason games.

Rams 24, Vikings 14: Gaston Green lost two fumbles but scored on runs of two and eight yards on consecutive possessions in a 21-point second quarter in a sloppy game in Anaheim, California. The Rams had three turnovers, the Vikings six.

Packers 27, Bills 24: Rookie Anthony Dilweg's two-yard touchdown pass to Perry Kemp with 19 seconds remaining capped a Green Bay rally in a game at the University of Wisconsin. Trailing by 24-20, the Packers got the ball with 1:53 remaining after a Buffalo punt.

Dilweg then directed an eight-play, 60-yard scoring drive. He hit Patrick Scott with a seven-yard pass to the 2, then tossed to Kemp in the right corner of the end zone.

Colts 30, Buccaneers 0: Eric Dickerson, his aching legs rested after a week's layoff, ran 78 yards for a touchdown on the third play of the game in Indianapolis.

Tampa Bay was hurt by early penalties, fumbles and three interceptions of quarterback Vinny Testaverde.

Eagles 38, Steelers 14: Randall Cunningham threw touchdown passes totaling 35 yards to Keith Byars late in the third quarter in Philadelphia after giving the Eagles a 17-14 lead on a 12-yard pass to Keith Jackson with 35 seconds left in the first half.

Patriots 23, Falcons 7: New England linebacker Andre Tippett recovered an Atlanta fumble in the end zone for a touchdown and Greg Davis kicked three field goals in the rout in Atlanta. The Patriots' converted two Atlanta fumbles, a pass interception and a poor punt into 16 first-half points.

Seahawks 13, Lions 7: Backup quarterback Kelly Stouffer drove the Seahawks to a third-quarter touchdown after a pair of first-half field goals Friday night in Seattle.

Starter Dave Krieg played the first half and had a pass intercepted and lost a fumble. The Lions' rookie quarterback, Rodney Peete, completed only seven of 20 passes for 48 yards.

Redskins 35, Dolphins 21: Washington used two touchdowns by Willard Reaves and a superlative performance by quarterback Mark Rypien to beat the winless Dolphins in Washington

Rypien completed his first five passes against the Dolphins and directed three long scoring drives in the first half to help Washington take a 21-7 lead.

NFL PRESEASON

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

(Through Saturday)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	70	60	.538	—
Toronto	68	61	.527	1½
Milwaukee	65	66	.496	5½
Boston	63	65	.492	6
Cleveland	61	68	.473	8½
New York	58	73	.443	12½
Detroit	47	84	.359	23½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	78	52	.600	—
California	76	52	.594	1
Kansas City	75	54	.581	2½
Texas	67	60	.528	9½
Minnesota	64	64	.500	13
Seattle	57	71	.445	20
Chicago	55	74	.426	22½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	72	57	.558	—
St. Louis	70	58	.547	1½
Montreal	70	59	.543	2
New York	69	59	.539	2½
Pittsburgh	56	72	.438	15½
Philadelphia	52	76	.406	19½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	74	55	.574	—
Houston	69	60	.535	5
San Diego	65	64	.504	9
Cincinnati	62	67	.481	12
Los Angeles	61	68	.473	13
Atlanta	52	77	.403	22

Friday's Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 000 000 100—1 5 1
Minnesota 101 000 00x—2 8 0
Johnson, Swift (7), Comstock (8) and Bradley; Dyer, Wayne (8), Reardon (8) and Harper. W—Dyer, 2-3. L—Johnson, 5-5. Sv—Reardon (25).

Detroit 000 000 101—2 4 5
Boston 011 011 00x—4 12 0
Alexander, Searcy (7) and Heath; Smithson, Morris (8), Smith (9), Murphy (9) and Gedman. W—Smithson, 7-12. L—Alexander, 5-15. Sv—Murphy (7). HRs—Boston, Burks (19), Reed (2).

Detroit 000 110 100—3 6 3
Boston 002 024 02x—11 14 0
Ritz, Heaneman (5), P.Williams (6) and Nokes; Hetzel, Lamp (4), Price (8), Stanley (9) and Cerone. W—Lamp, 2-1. L—Ritz, 3-2. HR—Detroit, Schu (7).

California 000 003 100—4 6 1
Texas 000 000 100—1 5 1
McCaskill, Minton (7) and Parrish; B.Witt, Hall (8), Russell (8) and Kreuter, Sundberg (8). W—McCaskill, 14-7. L—B.Witt, 10-11. Sv—Minton (8). HR—Texas, Buechele (14).

Baltimore 000 012 000—3 9 0
New York 000 000 001—1 10 1
Ballard, Olson (9) and Melvin; Parker, Guetterman (5), Righetti (9) and Geren. W—Ballard, 14-6. L—Parker, 3-4. Sv—Olson (20).

Chicago 100 000 400—5 8 1
Cleveland 002 200 000—4 7 1
Dotson, Thigpen (8) and Fisk; Nichols, Orosco (7), Yett (9) and Allanson. W—Dotson, 4-7. L—Orosco, 1-4. Sv—Thigpen (27).

Oakland 000 000 001—1 5 1
Kansas City 000 001 20x—3 8 1
Moore, Nelson (8) and Steinbach; Gubicza, Leach (8), Montgomery (9) and Boone. W—Gubicza, 12-10. L—Moore, 16-7. Sv—Montgomery (14).

Milwaukee 000 010 000—1 3 0
Toronto 002 000 00x—3 6 0
Peterek, Krueger (5) and Surhoff; Key, Henke (8) and Whitt. W—Key, 9-13. L—Peterek, 9-1. Sv—Henke (13). HR—Whitt (10).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 100 001 010 000—3 10 0
Chicago 200 000 010 001—4 11 0
Smoltz, Stanton (8), Boever (8), Eichhorn (10) and Russell; Bielecki, Lancaster (4), Assenmacher (9), Williams (12) and Girardi, Wrona (10). W—Williams, 3-2. L—Eichhorn, 4-4. HRs—Atlanta, L.Smith (19), Murphy (18).

St. Louis 230 100 010—7 12 1
Houston 000 100 002—4 8 0
DeLeon, Worrell (9) and Pena; Scott, Meyer (5), Clancy (8), Agosto (9) and Biggio. W—DeLeon, 14-11. L—Scott, 17-7.

Pittsburgh 005 220 200—12 17 1
Cincinnati 000 100 200— 3 12 0
J.Robinson, Smith (7) and LaValliere; Ortiz (9); Mahler, Roesler (4), Birtsas (5), Charlton (8) and Oliver. W— J.Robinson, 6-11. L—Mahler, 9-12. HRs— Pittsburgh, Radus (4), Bonds (17), Cincinnati, Davis (28).

New York 010 000 020 00—3 9 1
San Diego 000 002 000 02—5 7 2
Fernandez, Innis (7), Musselman (8), Aase (9), Myers (11) and Sasser, Lyons (9); Whitson, Davis (8), Harris (11) and Santiago. W—Harris, 6-7. L—Myers, 6-4. HRs—New York, Johnson (31). San Diego, Roberts (3), R.Alomar (3), Jones (12).

Philadelphia 100 200 000—3 7 0
Los Angeles 200 000 00x—2 10 1
Mulholland, Parrett (8) and and Daulton; R.Martinez, Morgan (8) and Dempsey, Sciscio (9). W—Mulholland, 4-5. L—Martinez, 3-2. Sv—Parrett (6).

Montreal 022 004 200—12 12 1
San Francisco 100 100 000— 2 7 2
De.Martinez, Z.Smith (6), Lupo (8) and Fitzgerald; Downs, McClement (5), Brantley (6) and Kennedy, Litton (8). W— De.Martinez, 14-4. L—Downs, 2-5. HRs— Montreal, Galarraga (19), Foley (6), Brooks (9).

Saturday's Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore 102 010 101—6 12 2
New York 022 000 200—4 9 1
D.Johnson, Hickey (8), Williamson (8), Olson (9) and Quirk; Terrell, McCullers (7), and Geren. W—D.Johnson, 4-2. L— Terrell, 2-4. Sv—Olson (21). HRs—Baltimore, Orsulak 2 (6). New York, Geren (7).

Detroit 030 000 000—3 8 1
Boston 021 010 02x—5 9 0
Tanana, Gibson (7) and Heath; Clemens, L.Smith (9) and Cerone. W—Clemens, 13-9. L—Tanana, 9-12. Sv—L.Smith (18).

Milwaukee 000 000 000—0 1 1
Toronto 100 113 10x—7 12 0
Higuera, Crim (6), Fossas (7), Navarro (8) and Surhoff; Stieb and Borders. W—Stieb, 13-8. L—Higuera, 9-5. HR—Toronto, Borders (3).

Chicago 000 110 110—4 12 0
Cleveland 001 000 02x—3 7 3
Rosenberg, Pall (7), Thigpen (9) and Fisk; Black, Olin (7), Orosco (9) and Allanson, Skinner (8). W—Rosenberg, 4-9. L—Black, 9-11. Sv—Thigpen (28). HR—Cleveland, Jacoby (11).

Oakland 000 000 000—0 4 0
Kansas City 100 000 01x—2 6 2
C.Young, Burns (6), Honeycutt (8) and Steinbach; Saberhagen and Boone. W— Saberhagen, 16-6. L—C.Young, 4-9. HR— Kansas City, Wilson (3).

Seattle 000 000 100—0 5 0
Minnesota 001 000 00x—1 4 0
Holman and Valle; West, Reardon (8) and Harper. W—West, 1-0. L—Holman, 5-7. Sv—Reardon (26).

California 001 001 000—2 9 2
Texas 100 020 00x—3 6 0
Clark, Fraser (5) and Orton; Housh, Mirabe (6), Rogers (7), Russell (8) and Kreuter. W—Housh, 9-12. L—Clark, 9-1. Sv—Russell (29).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 110 011 000—4 10 0
Cincinnati 010 100 02x—4 11 1
R.Reed, Heaton (2), Walk (6) and LaValliere, Ortiz (8); R.Robinson, Dibble (6), Franco (8) and J.Reed. W— R.Robinson, 3-1. L—R.Reed, 1-4. Sv— Franco (27). HRs—Pittsburgh, King (4), Bell (11), Bonds (18), Cincinnati, Quinones (9).

Montreal 000 000 030—3 5 1
San Francisco 202 002 00x—6 8 1
Langston, Bl.Thompson (4), Lupo (7), Burke (8) and Santovenia; Garrelts, Bedrosian (8) and Manwaring, Kennedy (8). W— Garrelts, 10-8. L—Langston, 10-6. HR—San Francisco, Mo.Williams (12).

Atlanta 101 200 010—5 12 1
Chicago 000 300 00x—3 10 1
Lilliquist, Valdez (4), Boever (8) and Russell; Sutcliffe, Sanderson (4), Wilkins (7), Assenmacher (8), Schiraldi (9) and Wrona, Girardi (7). W—Valdez, 1-2. L— Sutcliffe, 13-10. Sv—Boever (21). HRs—Atlanta, O.McDowell (3), Blauser 2 (8).

St. Louis 100 200 101—5 10 0
Houston 010 010 010—3 9 1
Hill, Davley (7), Worrell (9) and Zeile; Rhoden, Darwin (7), D.Smith (9) and Bippio, Trevino (7). W—Hill, 7-10. L— Rhoden, 1-5. Sv—Worrell (19). HRs—St. Louis, Pendleton (11). Houston, Wilson (10).

Philadelphia 000 000 000—0 7 0
Los Angeles 030 001 00x—4 8 0
Cook, O'Neal (2), Frohwirth (7), McDowell (8) and Daulton; Belcher and Dempsey. W—Belcher, 10-12. L—Cook, 5-6. HR—Los Angeles, Hamilton (11).

New York 000 310 000—4 7 1
San Diego 210 000 12x—9 15 1
Darling, Musselman (6), Innis (7) and Lyons; Rasmussen, Grant (6), Harris (8) and Santiago. W—Rasmussen, 7-9. L— Darling, 12-10. Sv—Harris (4). HRs—New York, McReynolds (17). San Diego, Santiago (8), Wynne (6).

Little League World Series

Final

Trumbull, Connecticut 5, Kaohsiung, Taiwan 2

CYCLING

World Championships

(In Chambery, France)
Saturday's Results

Men's 185-Kilometer Amateur Road Race

1, Joachim Halupczok, Poland, 4 hours, 52 minutes, 54 seconds. 2, Eric Pichon, France, 2:45 behind. 3, Christophe Manin, France, 2:58 behind. 4, Dominik Krieger, West Germany, 3:00. 5, Gianluca Bortolami, Italy, 4:11.

Women's Open
74.1-Kilometer Road Race

1, Jeannie Longo, France, 1 hour, 56 minutes, 41 seconds. 2, Catherine Marsal, France, 4 minutes, 5 seconds behind. 3, Maria Canins, Italy, same time. 4, Inga Thompson, U.S., 7:29 behind. 5, Madonna Harris, New Zealand, s.t.

Sunday's Results

Men's 259.35-Kilometer Professional Road Race

1, Greg LeMond, U.S., 6 hours, 45 minutes, 59 seconds; 2, Dmitri Konychev, Soviet Union, same time; 3, Sean Kelly, Ireland, s.t.; 4, Steven Rooks, Netherlands, s.t.; 5, Thierry Claveyrolat, France, 3 seconds behind.

FOOTBALL

CFL Standings

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Hamilton	5	2	0	198	209	10
Toronto	4	3	0	131	125	8
Winnipeg	3	4	0	170	188	6
Ottawa	0	7	0	145	247	0

Western Division

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Edmonton	6	1	0	222	92	12
Calgary	4	3	0	191	186	8
Saskatchewan	4	3	0	243	232	8
Br. Columbia	2	5	0	182	283	4

TENNIS

MEN'S TOURNAMENTS
(In Jericho, New York)
Semifinals

Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, def. Andrei Chesnokov (6), Soviet Union, 7-5, 7-6 (10-8); Mikael Pernfors, Sweden, def. Jim Courier, U.S., 6-4, 6-1.

(In Princeton, New Jersey)
Semifinals

Goran Ivanisevic, Yugoslavia, def. Andre Agassi (1), U.S., 6-4, 6-1; Andrei Cherkasov, Soviet Union, def. David Wheaton, U.S., 5-7, 6-4, 6-1.

(In Wilmington, Delaware)
Semifinals

Michael Chang (1), U.S., def. Miloslav Mecir (7), Czechoslovakia, 7-5, 5-7, 6-2; Jay Berger (5), U.S., def. Emilio Sanchez (6), Spain, 7-6 (7-2), 5-7, 6-1.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT
(In Toronto)
Semifinals

Arantxa Sanchez (4), Spain, def. Gabriela Sabatini (2), Argentina, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3; Martina Navratilova (1), U.S., def. Anne Minter, Australia, 6-0, 6-2.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

American League

CALIFORNIA—Put Chuck Finley, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to August 22. Recalled Terry Clark, pitcher, from Edmonton, Pacific Coast League.

MILWAUKEE—Activated Rob Deer, outfielder, from 15-day disabled list. Put Jerry Reuss, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list.

TORONTO—Activated Kelly Gruber, third baseman, from 15-day disabled list. Sent Frank Wills, pitcher, outright to Syracuse, International League. Signed John Olerud, first baseman, to multiyear contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

INDIANA—Agreed to terms with LaSalle Thompson and Detlef Schrempf, forwards.

ATHLETICS

World University Games

Basketball
Quarterfinals

United States 104, Israel 79
Canada 117, Yugoslavia 99

CRICKET

ENGLAND vs. AUSTRALIA
(In London, Day 3)

1st Innings: Australia 468 (all out), England 124-4.

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Ajax 5, MVV Maastricht 0
NEC Nijmegen 1, PSV Eindhoven 4
Roda JC 3, RKC Waalwijk 0
BVV Den Bosch 2, FC Utrecht 0
FC Groningen 0, Fortuna Sittard 0
Sparta 1, Vitesse 1
Den Haag 3, FC Twente 1
Haarlem 3, Feyenoord 1
Willem II 5, Volendam 1

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 0, Wimbledon 0
Aston Villa 1, Charlton 1
Chelsea 4, Sheffield Wednesday 0
Crystal Palace 0, Coventry 1
Derby 2, Manchester United 0
Everton 3, Southampton 0
Luton 0, Liverpool 0
Manchester City 1, Tottenham 1
Millwall 1, Nottingham Forest 0
Norwich 0, Queens Park Rangers 0

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

St Etienne 1, Cannes 0
Caen 1, Bordeaux 0
Brest 0, Paris St Germain 1
Nice 1, Toulouse 1
Metz 1, Nantes 1
Montpellier 2, Lyon 0
Racing Paris 1, Marseille 1
Sochaux 0, Auxerre 0
Lille 1, Mulhouse 1
Toulon 2, Monaco 0
Points: Bordeaux, Paris St Germain 11; Marseille, Toulon 10; Sochaux, Nantes 9; Monaco, Toulouse 8; Montpellier, Mulhouse, Auxerre, Nice, Lyon, Racing Paris 6; St Etienne, Metz, Cannes, Caen 5; Lille, Brest 4.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Ascoli 0, Napoli 1
Atalanta 1, Verona 0
Bari 1, Fiorentina 1
Cesena 0, AC Milan 3
Genoa 1, Lecce 0
Inter Milan 2, Cremonese 1
Juventus 1, Bologna 1
Lazio 0, Sampdoria 2
Udinese 1, AS Roma 1

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Hamburger SV 3, FC Kaiserslautern 0
FC Cologne 1, Bayer Leverkusen 1
Karlsruher SC 0, FC St. Pauli 0
FC Homburg 1, Werder Bremen 1
Borussia Moenchengladbach 0, Borussia Dortmund 0
FC Nuremberg 3, Fortuna Duesseldorf 0
VfL Bochum 2, VfB Stuttgart 0
Eintracht Frankfurt 2, Bayer Uerdingen 1
Wolfsburg Mannheim 1, Bayern Munich 0

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

Egypt 2, Kenya 0
Algeria 1, Ivory Coast 0
Tunisia 1, Zambia 0
Gabon 1, Angola 0
Cameroon 1, Nigeria 0

US OPEN

Aug. 28—Sept. 10

OFFICIAL TIMER
SEIKO

It's Open-ing day!

On the Trail of London's French Literati

International Herald Tribune

For "Ententes Cordiales," Philip Norman sketched Verlaine and Rimbaud together; at right is his interpretation of Mallarmé.

LONDON — Books abound about American and English writers in Paris, but why has no one thought to write about Mallarmé in the London fog he so admired ("as if God couldn't see you," he said)? Or about Zola, disguised as an Englishman in a bowler hat and counting the hairpins dropped by nursemaids in the park of Upper Norwood as

MARY BLUME

part of the research for his novel "Fécondité"? Or about Verlaine throwing a herring at Rimbaud during their period of uneasy domesticity in Camden Town? Or about Apollinaire in Clapham Common?

"You don't think of Apollinaire living part of his life in Clapham," says David Arkell, who did in fact think of Apollinaire, Mallarmé, Zola, Verlaine and others in Old Blighty and who has gathered his research in a book called "Ententes Cordiales" (published in England by Carcanet, with illustrations by Philip Norman). The result is 19 charming and unexpected vignettes of the French in England, complemented by miscellaneous personal adventures in Arkell's field of literary detection.

Arkell's book covers roughly the past 100 years, ending with Michel Butor's stay in Manchester, immortalized as Bleston in his *nouveau roman*, "L'Emploi du Temps." Arkell calls Butor "one of the most unhappy Frenchmen to reach these islands" and suggests his unhappiness was not entirely justified since his kindly landlady, Mrs. Ward, used to give him extra Bovril at night.

The book begins with Mallarmé in 1862 in a secluded square off Piccadilly in what is now the Trocadero leisure complex where he mused on the passing hurdy-gurdy ("Could there be a more beautiful life than to wander the streets dispensing sad and gay tunes?") and lived with his German girlfriend, whom he married in Brompton Oratory.

Jules Vallès, one of many Communards to find sanctuary in London's Fitzrovia, felt the refugee's gloom ("London is lugubrious") but found solace in meeting friends in the British Museum's reading room: "It's a whole world. Everything and everyone's here. We meet between the rows of desks like people in a village street."

Like Vallès, Arkell is an habitué of the reading room, a five-minute walk from his Covent Garden flat. "My feeling is that it's a treasure house and I enter the reading room with awe," he says.

The atmosphere in that awesome room is lightened these days by jovial West Indian attendants (in the time of Vallès, the librarians wore roses or carnations in their buttonholes), though there are fewer eccentrics. "For instance there used to be an old lady of about 90 who always wore shorts and gym shoes who was always treated with great respect as if she were an eminent scholar," Arkell says. "No one ever discovered why she was there."

In her preface to "Ententes Cordiales," Claire Tomalin describes Arkell as "one of those rare, congenial writers blessed with the ability to set his readers down in a vanished landscape and allow them to see and understand whatever was going on there." His researches show that a sweet nature and dogged persistence can take one very far.

A Francophile since childhood (his mother an actress and, for good measure, his uncle, Edwin Evans was Diaghilev's musical adviser), Arkell worked as a reporter for the Continental Daily Mail in Paris before World War II and spent four years during the war interned with other holders of British passports, many of them jockeys from Chantilly, in the barracks of the Swiss Guards at Saint Denis.

"It was very boring, there wasn't much you could say about it." Life brightened when the internees were joined by Count Antonio Di Bosdari, who had known Arkell's mother when she played in "Her Cardboard Lover" with Tallulah Bankhead, whom the dashing count was courting.

Looking over the roster of internees as if it were the passenger list of the Queen Mary, Di Bosdari spotted Arkell's name, moved him to better quarters, and put on prisoners' revues for which Arkell wrote the songs. "As usual the female characters were played by men, but with the difference that Tony got dresses sent in by Molyneux."

Using his French and his reporting skills in the field of literary detection, Arkell in 1979 published a fine biography of the French poet Jules Laforgue in which he definitively traced the background of Leah Lee, whom Laforgue married in 1886.

"Her name was known, but the academics were very perfunctory and when they couldn't find what they expected to find, they decided she was the daughter of a blacksmith near London and that she'd made up most of her life in order to persuade Laforgue that she belonged to a much higher class than she actually did."

Through careful sleuthing, Arkell learned that Leah was the daughter of a leading draper of Teignemouth, in Devon, where she lies in a tomb he uncovered. George Painter, the biographer of Proust, called Arkell's identification of poor Leah Lee "one of the great discoveries of our time."

Most of the vignettes in "Ententes Cordiales" are light and glancing. "I wanted to strike a tone of light amusement, irony perhaps, and at the same time affectionate because that's the way I feel about the French."

The appeal to Arkell lay in finding buildings connected with the visiting Frenchmen: the staircase in St Swithins Lane that Paul Valéry climbed daily while employed by the British South Africa Company, the hotel where Zola lived while on the lam from French justice during the Dreyfus case, the Congregational church in Chiswick that may have been a prototype for the mid-sized church in Zola's novel "La Grand Mouliné."

"Sometimes it works better than others, and the time it worked really marvelously was with Céline. He worked at the French passport office and he stayed at a little hotel in Gower Street." This was during World War I and one of Celine's duties was to dine with Mata Hari in her room at the Savoy and to give her a visa eventually.

Valéry Larbaud wrote of London that "it was the place in the world where I have been the most happy." Other visits were pure farce, such as the call that Alphonse Daudet paid on George Meredith at Box Hill in May 1895 which ended with the two men of letters in a farewell embrace, Daudet from the train, Meredith from the station platform.

"The train had begun to move," Arkell writes, "and the two European celebrities could not disentangle themselves. They were now truly inseparable.

"Meredith was carried down the platform, unable to unclasp Daudet, who in turn could not shake off the Grand Old Man of English Letters."

The train had reached the end of the platform before a resourceful guard stopped it and Meredith was gently lowered to the ground.

Meredith survived." Arkell writes, but Daudet never returned.

LANGUAGE

When a Foreign Word Says It Better

By Howard Rheingold

NEW YORK — Four people gaze at a steeple. A minister sees a religious monument. A mechanical engineer sees a balance of forces and materials. A psychoanalyst sees a Freudian symbol. The person who has to climb 70 steps to clean the belfry sees something else. The same object, but each observer has a different take, depending on his or her *déformation professionelle*.

Harrap's New Standard French and English Dictionary defines *déformation professionnelle* as "professional idiosyncrasy; vocational bias." But Harrap's secondary definition — "distortion of map projection, photographic image" — hints at the term's broader meaning: a view of reality biased by one's profession.

This phrase, which was brought to my attention by M. Picard of Montreal, is an example of foreign words, or a marriage of foreign and English words, that succinctly conjure up notions that would have required many more words if expressed only in English.

Mangia-cake is an Italian-American hybrid for a person who, because of a privileged way of life, has no idea how tough life is for other people. Marie Antoinette is history's most celebrated *mangia-cake*.

Jane Perkinson of White Plains, New York, learned about the word from a man who began his career as a high school teacher and who rose through the ranks to become a vice president of a national vocational education association. Exasperated by the humbugs and bureaucrats around him, he would exclaim: "Those *mangia-cakes!* What do they know?"

Just as a *mangia-cake* views the world through rose-tinted glasses, there is the type of person who knows only doom and gloom. According to the Hungarian-English Dictionary, *sirvavigadas*, for "weeping-feasting" means "taking one's pleasures tearfully." Robert K. Sarles of Davis, California, a native speaker of Hungarian, says it is "a characteristically Hungarian penchant for celebrating misery in an extravagant, nay spendthrift, manner."

If *sirvavigadas* is obvious, *antsafa* is a subtler ploy. Leonard Fox of Charleston, South Carolina, points out that Malagasy, the language spoken in Madagascar, has a word for a certain kind of verbal deception. *Antsafa*, according to A New Malagasy-English Dictionary, is the term for "inquiries about things of which one is fully cognizant beforehand."

Every child recognizes this tactic when a parent asks what happened to the cookie jar.

The pleasure associated with displaying a new acquisition is one of the psychological pillars of the consumer society, yet there is no English equivalent of the Spanish word *estrenar*, which is inadequately translated as "to premiere."

The Modern College Spanish and English Dictionary defines *estrenar* as to "wear or use an item for the first time." Hollywood moguls premiere movies, Broadway playwrights premiere dramas, but when you finally purchase the car of your dreams and immediately drive to a friend's house, you are eager to *estrenar* it.

"After learning the word and using it for several years in Latin America," writes Mary M. Stolzenbach of Vienna, Virginia, "I missed it sorely." The word, she writes, is useful because it leads into what we all want — admiration and congratulations. Here, we have to wait until someone (possibly) says, "What a nice dress," before we can preen ourselves." But in Latin America, one can say, "I decided to *estrenar* this dress today," and people will know they are supposed to admire it.

For a different angle on the human penchant for projecting delusions and declaring them real, consider the Russian word *pokazukha* to describe the practice of boasting about non-existent achievements. Although the word has not entered the Russian-English lexicon, the Manchester Guardian Weekly recently ran an article on the phenomenon. The author, Vitali Vitaliev, a Soviet journalist who clearly tests the boundaries of *glasnost*, cites *pokazukha* as "one of the major causes of stagnation and social injustice."

The paradigm case of *pokazukha*, according to Vitaliev, is the collection of cardboard facades of non-existent villages that Prince Grigory Potemkin built along the Volga to impress Catherine the Great. Vitaliev updated this history by describing the time Mikhail S. Gorbachev decided to visit the apartment of an ordinary citizen and was taken to one that looked comfortably plush.

The Soviet leader was pleased to see the apparent prosperity of his hosts — until he finished his tea and saw the stamp of the Communist Party's Central Committee canteen on the bottom of his teacup. Incensed at this attempt at *pokazukha*, Gorbachev abruptly curtailed his visit. (A friend of Vitaliev's who lived in the same block later told him that the day before Gorbachev's visit, he saw a truck deliver new furniture to the apartment; the day after the visit, the same truck removed the furniture.)

Pokazukha is not limited to the Communist world. Cafés in London, Paris and New York are filled with self-described writers, artists and philosophers whose main activity is talking about the work they spend their time not doing.

□

Among climatologists, global warming is just one scenario for the unusual atmospheric changes that have been observed throughout the world. Those who accept the global warming theory are said to take the *warmist* position.

It is proper, as well, to speak of *coldists*. "Earth's atmospheric temperature seemed to be cooling from the 1940s into the 1970s," explains Jesse H. Ausubel, an environmental scientist at New York's Rockefeller University. "A number of climatologists suggested that the increasing emission of dust and particles into the atmosphere could lead to a new ice age. The *coldists* were in the ascendancy until the cooling trend reversed. In the 1980s, atmospheric temperature has been rising."

To complicate the issue, other climatologists believe both *warmists* and *coldists* fail to take into account the possibility that warming and cooling factors could balance each other, resulting in a more or less static climate. Asked whether these climatologists are known as *statucists*, Ausubel says that this camp does not yet have a name, but "statucist is as good as any term."

Now, when someone inevitably raises the dog-days cliché "Hot enough for you?" you have a choice of possible replies, depending on whether you lean toward the *warmist*, *coldist* or *statucist* camp.

Howard Rheingold is the author of "They Have a Word for It: A Lighthearted Lexicon of Untranslatable Words and Phrases." William Safire is on vacation.

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